

DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE
FOR THE
DOMINION OF CANADA

FURTHER SUPPLEMENTARY REPORT

ORGANIZATION, EQUIPMENT, DESPATCH
AND
SERVICE OF CANADIAN CONTINGENTS
DURING
THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA

1899—1902

PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT



OTTAWA

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EXCELLENT MAJESTY

1902

To His Excellency the Right Honourable Sir GILBERT JOHN ELLIOT, Earl of Minto and Viscount Melgund of Melgund, County of Forfar, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom, Baron Minto of Minto, County of Roxburgh, in the Peerage of Great Britain, one of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, Baronet of Nova Scotia, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, &c., Governor General of Canada.

MY LORD :

I have the honour to submit to Your Excellency a further supplementary Report of the Department of Militia and Defence of the Dominion of Canada, on the organization, equipment, despatch and service in the field of Canadian contingents, including the contingent for the South African constabulary, during the war in South Africa, 1899-1902.

I have the honour to be,

My Lord,

Your Excellency's most obedient servant,

F. W. BORDEN,

Minister of Militia and Defence.

DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE,

OTTAWA, November 24, 1902.

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REPORT

ON THE

SOUTH AFRICAN CONTINGENTS

(SECOND REPORT)

PART I

DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE,

OTTAWA, November 2, 1902.

To the Honourable

SIR FREDERICK BORDEN, K.C.M.G.,
Minister of Militia and Defence.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit a further supplementary report on the contingents organized in Canada for service in the late war in South Africa.

The supplementary report issued in 1900 dealt, up to the date of its publication, with the organization, equipment, despatch and service in the field of Canadian contingents, save that of the South African constabulary. Recruiting in Canada for the last-named force had been completed and the contingent had embarked for South Africa before the report of 1900 was sent to the printer, but as the constabulary is a permanent force for the purpose of maintaining order and public security in the Orange River colony and the Transvaal, to act as mounted police in time of peace and as a military force in time of war, it was considered that there was no necessity to refer to it in that report. As, however, owing to the continuation of the war to a period much beyond what was then expected, the constabulary has acted as a military force for more than a year, advantage will be taken of the publication of this report to place on record particulars respecting the enrolment of the 1,200 men in Canada, the casualties sustained during the continuance of the war, and such other information as may be available.

SOUTH AFRICAN CONSTABULARY.

On November 30, 1900, the General Officer Commanding the Militia reported the receipt of numerous applications from men desirous of joining the South African Constabulary and inquired whether the Imperial Government would accept recruits for that force and provide transportation to South Africa. A communication was accordingly addressed to the Military Secretary to His Excellency the Governor General, with a view to His Excellency being moved to ascertain what were the wishes of the Imperial Government. His Excellency forwarded a despatch on December 4, and on December 20, the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies replied that

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Her Majesty's Government learned with satisfaction that recruits were coming forward in Canada for the South African Constabulary, and would have much pleasure in accepting up to 1,000, if so many were available, and that in the event of that number being enrolled, 10 captaincies and 15 lieutenancies in the force would be given to Canadian officers on His Excellency's recommendation.

There were actually enrolled 1,208 men, which entitled His Excellency to nominate 12 captains and 18 lieutenants.

2ND REGIMENT CANADIAN MOUNTED RIFLES.

In the autumn of 1901, as the end of the war appeared to be still remote, the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies telegraphed to His Excellency the Governor General, on November 25, 1901, that the Imperial Government would gratefully accept the offer of another contingent, and authorized a corps, to consist of not less than 600 men, to be raised on the following terms :—

‘ Firstly—Men to be able to ride and shoot.

‘ Secondly—Imperial Yeomanry rates of pay to be accepted, namely, Cavalry rates to date of embarkation and yeomanry rates subsequently.

‘ Thirdly—Canadian government to provide horses, saddlery, uniforms, boots, et cetera, on repayment. Imperial government to provide arms.

‘ Fourthly—Officers to be nominated by Canadian government and their names submitted to the Commander-in-Chief for approval of Secretary of State for War.

‘ Fifthly—Medical conditions to be as for Imperial Yeomanry.

‘ Sixthly—Preference to be given to men who have had previous service in South Africa and to single men. Married men and widowers with children to be accepted, provided that they understand that no separation allowance will be issued.’

The raising of a corps in accordance with the conditions contained in Mr. Chamberlain's despatch was undertaken by the department of Militia and Defence.

On December 14, two additional squadrons, and such extra horses as the two transports could carry, were authorized by the Imperial government.

The regiment was first designated Canadian Yeomanry, but during the organization the designation was changed to 2nd Regiment Canadian Mounted Rifles.

FIELD HOSPITAL COMPANY AND NURSING SISTERS.

As additional mounted troops had been accepted by the Imperial government, it was considered that a Field Hospital Company might also be utilized, and placing such a company in the field would afford an opportunity of putting to the test the newly organized medical service connected with our militia. An offer of a field hospital company was accordingly forwarded on December 14, 1901. It was promptly accepted and the organization of a company under conditions similar to those under which the 2nd Regiment Canadian Mounted Rifles was being organized was authorized. This company was designated the 10th Canadian Field Hospital Company, A.M.C.

The services of five nursing sisters, which little band was subsequently increased to eight, were also offered and accepted.

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3RD, 4TH, 5TH AND 6TH REGIMENTS CANADIAN MOUNTED RIFLES.

On March 18, 1902, an intimation was received from the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies that while His Majesty's government did not desire to press for further offers of troops, the patriotic offer of New Zealand of an additional 1,000 men had strengthened the hands of His Majesty's government in their efforts to bring the war to an early conclusion, and if the government of the Dominion should wish to offer additional troops, His Majesty's government would gratefully accept reinforcement of 2,000 men, on the same terms and under the same conditions as the 2nd Regiment, Canadian Mounted Rifles, or, if there was difficulty in obtaining mounted men, infantry would be very welcome, owing to the enormous extension of the block-house system.

An offer to raise 2,000 mounted men was made on March 25. It was at once accepted, the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies conveying the thanks of His Majesty's government for the same on March 29.

The recruiting of this number of men and their organization into four regiments, which were designated the 3rd, 4th, 5th and 6th Regiments Canadian Mounted Rifles, was immediately proceeded with.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The work of raising the corps referred to in the foregoing paragraphs, clothing and equipping them and paying all expenses in connection therewith was carried on by the department of Militia and Defence on behalf of the Imperial government. The work involved was not in any degree lessened by the fact that the expenditure in connection therewith was to be borne by the Imperial government instead of, as in the case of the 1st and 2nd contingents, by the government of the Dominion. On the contrary, your anxiety that there should be no unnecessary expenditure was shared by all, and the same care which would have been taken to safeguard the treasury if the expense was to be borne by the Dominion, was taken in the interest of the Imperial government. All the work in connection with these contingents was performed by, practically, the regular staff of the department, who have been untiring in the discharge of their respective duties, and I desire to take this opportunity to place on record my appreciation of their efforts and the assistance which I have received from them.

STATUS OF THE CANADIAN MOUNTED RIFLES AND 10TH FIELD HOSPITAL COMPANY.

The status of these corps, as far as the department of Militia and Defence was concerned, was that of Lord Strathcona's Horse. In organizing the latter regiment the department acted as Lord Strathcona's agent. When the work of organizing was complete and the regiment had embarked the department had nothing further to do with it. The officers were given temporary rank in the army, and Lord Strathcona's Horse thus became a temporary corps in it. On the expiration of its service the men were discharged and settled with as if they belonged to a corps in the Imperial service.

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In organizing the 2nd and other regiments of Canadian Mounted Rifles, and the 10th Canadian Field Hospital Company, the department acted similarly, the only difference being it acted as agents of the Imperial government instead of Lord Strathcona. The corps were all clothed, armed and equipped as Imperial Yeomanry, and all expense connected with their organization was borne by the Imperial authorities. They were not, like the 1st and 2nd contingents, temporary corps in the Canadian Militia, but were temporary corps in the British army.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

L. F. PINAULT, *Colonel,*
Deputy Minister of Militia and Defence.

PART II.

REPORT

ON THE

SOUTH AFRICAN CONTINGENTS

(SECOND REPORT)

HEAD-QUARTERS, OTTAWA, November 10, 1902.

From Major-General

The Right Honourable the Earl of DUNDONALD, C.V.O., C.B.,
Commanding Canadian Militia.

To the Honourable

Sir FREDERICK BORDEN, K.C.M.G.,
Minister of Militia and Defence.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit for your information a further supplementary report on the organization and services of Canadian troops enlisted for the South African War.

The Units reported on are :

2nd Regiment Canadian Mounted Rifles,	commanded by Lt.-Col. T. D. B. Evans, C.B.				
3rd	"	"	"	"	V. A. S. Williams.
4th	"	"	"	"	T. L. Boulanger.
5th	"	"	"	"	A. C. Macdonell, D.S.O.
6th	"	"	"	"	D. Irving.

and the 10th Canadian Field Hospital Company, commanded by Lt.-Col. A. N. Worthington.

I have much pleasure in calling your attention to the good work done by those who were in action against the enemy. The work of the 2nd Regiment of Mounted Rifles, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Evans, C. B., deserves the highest commendation. The soldierly qualities and valour exhibited by this regiment on a very trying occasion requires no report from me to bring it to your attention.

The 10th Canadian Field Hospital Company, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel A. N. Worthington, is also deserving of special mention. This company went into the field exceptionally well equipped and strong in personnel, and performed the heavy work which fell to it in a manner deserving of the highest praise, alike whether that work was performed under fire, or in the hospital lines.

As regards the 3rd, 4th, 5th and 6th Regiments, I am sure that you will concur in appreciation of the patriotic spirit of officers and men in tendering their services at a time when they thought there was every chance of their being utilized to the fullest extent. It was not their fault that they had no opportunity of meeting the enemy in the field. There is no doubt, however, that the despatch of these regiments exercised some considerable moral influence on the progress of the peace negotiations.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

DUNDONALD, Major-General,
Commanding Canadian Militia.

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HEADQUARTERS,

OTTAWA, October 1, 1902.

To Major General,

The Right Honourable the Earl of Dundonald, C.V.O., C.B.
Commanding Canadian Militia.

SIR,—I have the honour to report on the recruiting for, and the organization of contingents for service in South Africa since the publication of the supplementary report of 1900.

Following are the contingents organized, viz :—

South African Constabulary (Canadian contingent).

2nd Regiment, Canadian Mounted Rifles.

10th Canadian Field Hospital Company, A.M.C.

3rd Regiment, Canadian Mounted Rifles.

4th “ “

5th “ “

6th “ “

SOUTH AFRICAN CONSTABULARY..

A copy of the despatch from the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies of December 20, 1900, authorizing the recruiting in Canada of 1,000 men for the South African Constabulary was referred to the General Officer Commanding for consideration and the necessary action on December 22.

The despatch provided that the men should not be actually enlisted until arrival in South Africa. This Major-General O'Grady-Haly, C.B., D.S.O., who at the time commanded the militia, took exception to, as difficulties of a disciplinary nature might arise en route to South Africa, and in a memorandum dated December 24, he represented that it would be most desirable that all candidates should be medically examined, passed and enlisted before departure from Canada. Information on several other points was also requested.

On January 8 an answer was received that Her Majesty's government had no objection to the attesting being done in Canada if the government of the Dominion saw no legal objection.

On January 9 details by mail, dated December 22, with copies of a statement issued in England in connection with the recruiting there, and copies of forms of application and other forms used, were received from the Colonial Office.

On the following day another letter was received from the Colonial Office, enclosing copies of a despatch from the High Commissioner for South Africa, covering the circular issued in South Africa by the Inspector General of the Constabulary, containing conditions of service in the force.

On January 15 a Militia Order containing information and instructions for all desirous of enlisting, was issued.

Part I of that order, being practically the conditions under which the men enlisted, is re-produced in full. It was as follows :

‘ Her Majesty's Government having signified their pleasure to accept 1,000 men from Canada to serve in the South African Constabulary, the following information and instructions are published for the guidance of all desirous of enlisting :—

PURPOSE FOR WHICH ORGANIZED.

‘ 1. The South African Constabulary is a permanent mounted force for the purpose of maintaining order and public security in the Orange River Colony and the Transvaal.

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It is to act as District Mounted Police in time of peace and as a military force in time of war, and to be available for service in any part of British South Africa.'

QUALIFICATIONS.

'2. Candidates for enlistment must be not under 20 nor over 35 ; good riders ; good shots ; single ; strictly sober ; medically fit and recommended by at least two persons in responsible positions, as being in every respect suitable for service in this force.'

PERIOD OF ENGAGEMENT.

'3. The term of engagement will be for three years from date of attestation in South Africa, with the possibility of re-engagement on increased pay.'

PROMOTION AND PAY.

'4. Promotion will be by merit, and commissions will be obtainable from the ranks.'

'Promotion, as well as pay, will be largely according to a man's efficiency and behaviour, troopers being divided into three classes and non commissioned officers into four classes for this purpose. Promotion from one class to another, among troopers, depends on their qualifying in constabulary duties, musketry, signalling, language and other tests, and on their continuing efficient in these subjects. Men of all grades will enter at the lowest pay of their grade. Men selected in Canada must join as third class troopers. Promotion in the non-commissioned officers' ranks will generally only be granted to those who qualify in colloquial Dutch.'

PAY AND ALLOWANCES.

'5.	s.	d.	
Superintendent Warrant Officer.....	15	0	(\$3.65) per diem
Sergeant (Staff Sergeant).....	10	0	(\$2.43) "
Sergeant.....	9	0	(\$2.19) "
Second class Sergeant.....	8	0	(\$1.94) "
Corporal.....	7	6	(\$1.82) "
First class Trooper.....	7	0	(\$1.70) "
Second class Trooper.....	6	0	(\$1.46) "
Third class Trooper.....	5	0	(\$1.21) "

'Pay as above will commence from date of attestation in South Africa.'

'In addition to the above rates, an allowance will be granted to compensate for extra high market prices, to all non-commissioned officers and men while stationed north of the Vaal River within a radius of 50 miles from Johannesburg. The amount of such allowance will be subject to revision every six months. It is provisionally fixed at 2s. (\$0.48) per diem.'

'Travelling allowances will be granted when travelling on duty outside the district in which a man is stationed—5s. (\$1.21) daily.'

MARRIAGE.

'6. Men desirous of marrying while in the South African Constabulary, must first obtain the sanction of the officer commanding the division to their doing so. They will then be entitled to an allowance to cover lodging and other expenses, such as rations, fuel, light, etc., at the consolidated rate of 3s. (\$0.73) a day.'

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RE-ENGAGEMENT.

‘7. On completion of the first three years’ service a man may, if approved by the officer commanding his division, re-engage for a further term of two years, at 3d. (6 cents) a day extra. On completion of this five years he may re-engage for further service by the year, if the officer commanding his division approves, at 6d. (12 cents) a day for every additional year, until the total increase of pay for re-engagement shall have reached 2s. (48 cents) per diem.’

FREE ISSUES.

‘8. Rations, horse, forage, clothing, equipment, arms, quarters, and medical attendance will be supplied free. In exceptional circumstances where rations cannot be supplied, a ration allowance will be made of 2s. (48 cents) per diem.’

DISCHARGE.

‘9. A non-commissioned officer or man may be discharged at any time by order of the officer commanding division with or without gratuity.’

‘Discharge may be purchased with consent of officer commanding the division for £20. (\$97.33) during first year, £15. (\$73.00) during second year, and £10. (\$48.66) during third year.’

RESERVE.

‘10. Any non-commissioned officer or trooper may, with the approval of his commanding officer, be transferred to the reserve, provided that there is a vacancy for him, at the end of his first engagement (three years), or if he re-engages, at the end of any period of re-engagement, up to the completion of five years from his first entry into the service.’

‘Every man transferred to the reserve shall remain in it and have his permanent residence in the Orange River Colony or Transvaal, unless discharged, up to the end of seven years from the date of his first entry into the service.’

‘A man wishing to purchase his discharge from the reserve may do so on payment of £12. (\$58.40) at any period of his service in the reserve. He will receive, while in the reserve, pay at the rate of £1. (\$4.86) per month. He will be liable to be called out, annually, for not more than ten consecutive days for training, and shall also be liable to be called out for active service at any time by the proclamation of the administrator, governor, or any person exercising for the time being, supreme authority in the Transvaal or Orange River Colony, declaring the existence of a state of war, or of such serious menace to the peace as to render mobilization necessary. While on training or on active service he will receive full pay at the same rate which he was enjoying when transferred to the reserve.’

SETTLERS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

‘11. In addition to their pay, reservists, if they desire to settle on the land, will receive special consideration in any government-aided scheme of settlement.’

‘Proposals are at present under consideration, whereby suitable settlers may be assisted to acquire land, and be aided at starting by government advances, the purchase price and capital advanced being repayable on easy terms. If any plan of this kind is found to be practicable a certain number of farms, annually, will be offered in the first instance to members of the South African constabulary, who, having borne a good character, may be desirous of being transferred to the reserve, with a view to actually settling on the land as farmers.’

‘Similar privileges will, if the opportunity offers, be extended to non-commissioned officers and men who may quit the South African constabulary after five or more years continuous service, bearing a good character.’

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‘Any man having served at least five years continuously in the South Africa constabulary (not including reserve service) with a good character, will be entitled, on retiring, to a gratuity of one month’s pay for every year of service.’

REJOINING FROM RESERVE.

‘12. Men on the reserve may, with approval of the officer commanding his division, be taken on to full pay again at any time for a term of two years at 3d. (6 cents) a day extra pay.’

FURLOUGH.

‘13. Leave of absence will, where possible, be granted to all ranks for one month in each year, cumulative, on full pay, special conditions ruling shooting leave, and leave out of South Africa. After four years without leave, six months on full pay will be granted.’

PASSAGE BY TRANSPORT.

‘14. Candidates will be given a free passage in a transport to South Africa. They will be liable to further medical examination, and to be tested in shooting and riding, on arrival at the place of attestation. Any candidate who might be found unsuitable would be given a free passage back to Canada, *provided that he is not rejected for any misrepresentation, misconduct, or serious fault of his own.* After five years’ total service a free third class passage home will be granted to men recruited in Canada.’

‘Candidates will be required to enter into an agreement binding them to proceed to South Africa when required, there to join the constabulary, or in default to repay the cost of their passage to South Africa.’

COMMISSIONS.

On January 23, a Militia Order containing information respecting the 25 commissions to be allotted was issued. It included, among other information, the conditions of service pay, promotion, which were as follows :—

CONDITIONS OF SERVICE, PAY, PROMOTION, &C.

‘The appointment will be for not less than three years. Officers will not be confirmed in their appointment until they have served for three months to the satisfaction of the Inspector General.’

PAY.

‘Colonel Commanding Division.....	£1,200 per annum.
Lieutenant Colonel.....	1,000 “
Major (according to importance of post). £750 to	900 “
Captain “ “ “ 510 to	600 “
Lieutenant, 23s. to 25s. per diem.	
2nd Lieutenant, 20s. per diem.	

ALLOWANCES.

‘Office and contingent allowances included in above rates. Traveling allowances, 15s. a day when on duty out of district.’

‘Officers will find their own uniform, arms, and equipment. Medical attendance, rations, and forage will be provided by Government. Officers below the rank of Field

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Officer will be entitled to one Government horse free. Other officers may purchase Government horses by instalments.'

MESS AND BAND.

'Officers will subscribe to the "Mess and Band Funds" on the principles laid down in Army Regulations.'

PROMOTION.

'Promotion will be by selection. A knowledge of colloquial Dutch will count in an officer's favour when he is being considered for promotion.'

RECRUITING.

Captain P. Fall, Lord Strathcona's Horse, who was to be appointed to the Constabulary, was sent from South Africa to pass the men. It was the intention that Lieutenant-Colonel S. B. Steele, M.V.O., C.B., who commanded Lord Strathcona's Horse, and was also to receive an appointment in the Constabulary, should be in charge of all recruiting in Canada, and Captain Fall was to await Lieutenant-Colonel Steele's arrival before proceeding with the work. As Lieutenant-Colonel Steele did not leave South Africa until January 20, authority was given by the Colonial Office, on January 29, to proceed with the recruiting pending his arrival.

This permission was received most opportunely as applications were by this time pouring in from all parts of the Dominion and even from the United States.

Instructions were issued on February 8, the recruiting to commence in British Columbia, the North-west Territories, and Manitoba on February 21; in Ontario, March 4, and in Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, March 7 and 8. Candidates had already been informed, in the orders issued on January 15, that they were to make application for enlistment to the Adjutant General, Ottawa, using one of the printed forms provided for the purpose. In due time the applications were passed upon by Captain Fall, who arrived in Ottawa about February 1, the order of preference being, provided the candidate was eligible as regards age, standard, medical fitness, &c. as follows:—

1. Men who had already served in South Africa.
2. Men who had served in the mounted branches of the Permanent Corps or the North-west Mounted Police.
3. Men who had performed three consecutive years training in the Cavalry or Field Artillery of the Active Militia.
4. Men who had served in the Royal Canadian Regiment of Infantry.
5. Men who had served in the Infantry and Garrison Artillery of the Active Militia.
6. Other applicants.

Following were the recruiting stations:—

In British Columbia:—Victoria, Vancouver, Kamloops, Sicamous, Revelstoke, Golden, Rossland, Nelson and Fort Steele.

In the North-west Territories:—Edmonton, Calgary, Pincher Creek, MacLeod, Lethbridge, Maple Creek, Regina, Moosomin and Prince-Albert.

Manitoba:—Virden, Brandon, Portage-la-Prairie, Winnipeg.

Ontario:—London, Toronto, Kingston and Ottawa.

Quebec:—Montreal, Quebec and St. John's.

New Brunswick:—Fredericton and St. John.

Nova Scotia:—Halifax.

Prince-Edward Island:—Charlottetown.

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Each candidate was required to sign an agreement, to take the oath of allegiance and also an oath of office, as follows :—

AGREEMENT.

I, _____ do hereby contract, promise and agree to serve His Majesty King Edward VII., His Heirs and Successors, in the South African Constabulary, established and constituted under and by virtue of the proclamation of Field Marshal Lord Roberts, Commander-in Chief of His Majesty's Forces in South Africa, dated at Pretoria on the 22nd October, 1900, under the terms and conditions, and at the rates of pay and allowance mentioned and set out in the circular of the Inspector General of the said Constabulary dated at Pretoria, the 20th day of October, 1900, for a term of three years or until sooner lawfully discharged therefrom, and I agree to place myself under and to be subject to the orders and direction of the officer or officers detailed to transport me from the place of enlistment to the enlistment depot of the corps in South Africa and do promise and undertake to obey the same.

And I do further agree while en route from my place of enlistment or attestation to South Africa to submit myself to and to be bound by the disciplinary clauses contained in the said proclamation of Lord Roberts before mentioned.

In the event of my being adjudged guilty of any misbehaviour at any period or portion of the journey from the place of my enlistment to the depot in South Africa, I acknowledge that I render myself liable at the option of the Inspector General not to be accepted for the corps, and I agree that no right or claim for compensation or for any transport or other expenses shall accrue to me if rejected in consequence of such misbehaviour.

Witness,

..... }
Signature.

Dated.....the.....day of.....A.D. 190

OATH OF ALLEGIANCE.

I, *Hugo Dittfach* do sincerely promise and swear that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to His Majesty King Edward VII, His Heirs and Successors, as lawful Sovereign of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the Transvaal and Orange River Colony, dependent on and belonging to the said Kingdom, and that I will defend Him to the utmost of my power against all traitorous conspiracies or attempts whatever which shall be made against His Person, Crown and Dignity, and that I will do my utmost endeavour to disclose and make known to His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors all treasons and traitorous conspiracies and attempts which I shall know to be against Him or any of them, and all this I do swear without any equivocation, mental evasion or secret reservation. So help me God.

Sworn before me at

this day of
A.D. 190 .

}

OATH OF OFFICE.

I, _____ do solemnly swear that I will faithfully, diligently and impartially execute and perform the duties required of me as a member of the South African Constabulary and will well and truly obey and perform all lawful orders and

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instructions which I shall receive as such without fear, favour or affection of or towards any person or party whomsoever. So help me God.

Sworn before me at
 this day of
 A.D. 190 .

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CONCENTRATION.

All men enlisted in Ottawa or at any point to the west thereof were concentrated at Ottawa. Men enlisted in or east of Montreal were concentrated at Halifax.

APPOINTMENTS TO COMMISSIONS.

The applications for Commissions in this force were submitted to His Excellency the Governor General, who personally selected the 30 successful applicants, at the request of the Imperial authorities. The names of the candidates selected were notified on March 18. They were as follows:—

To be Captains :

Captain H. E. Burstall, R. C. A.
 Major C. C. Bennett, 6th Rifles.
 Captain F. W. L. Moore, 4th Regt., C. A.
 “ W. T. Lawless, The G.G.F.G.
 “ T. O. Critchley, 3rd Battn., R.C.R.
 “ A. H. Powell, P.L.D.G.
 *Inspector W. H. Scarth, N.W.M.P.
 Edward Reading, Sergt-Major R.C.D.
 Captain H. R. Poussette, 26th Regt
 Lieut. G. S. Beer, Rocky Mountain Rangers.
 W. L. McGiverin, late Pte. 2nd Batt., R.C.R.
 †Captain A. E. Swift, 8th Royal Rifles.

To be Lieutenants :

Lieut. J. C. Oland, 63rd Regt.
 “ A. B. Irvine, 90th “
 C. P. Ermatinger, late Pte. C.M.R.
 D. A. O'Meara, late Pte. 2nd Batt. R.C.R.
 J. French, late Pte. C.M.R.
 W. D. McCarthy, late Pte. 2nd Batt., R.C.R.
 Veterinary Capt. W. J. Morgan, 5th Field Battery.
 Capt. J. F. Foulkes, 5th Regt., C.A.
 H. A. C. Machin, late Sergt. 2nd Batt., R.C.R.
 G. Hampson, 5th “ Royal Scots.”
 R. B. Eaton, late Corp. C.M.R.
 Cadet K. C. Folger, Cadet R.M.C.
 R. R. Thompson, late Pte. 2nd Batt., R.C.R.
 F. W. Burritt, late Pte. R.C.D.
 Cadet C. R. E. Willetts, Cadet R.M.C.
 F. T. St. George, D. of Y. R. C. Hussars.
 J. R. I. Atwater, late Pte. 2nd Batt., R.C.R.
 Lieut. G. R. Lightbound, 3rd Regt. Victoria Rifles.

*This Officer being in the Yukon, was unable to accompany the Contingent, but proceeded to South Africa via England later.

†Sergeant A. W. R. Wilby, Lord Strathcona's Horse, was selected for a Captaincy, but being unable to join in time to proceed with the Contingent, Captain A. E. Swift, 8th Royal Rifles, was appointed in his place.

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DEPARTURE FOR SOUTH AFRICA.

On March 26 the force concentrated at Ottawa, consisting of Captain Fall, 21 officers and 903 other ranks, entrained for Halifax. The whole force embarked at Halifax on March 28, on the transport *Montfort* for Capetown, where it arrived on April 25.

Lieutenant Colonel Steele did not arrive in Canada until March 8, and by the time Lord Strathcona's Horse had been paid off and disbanded, recruiting for the Constabulary was completed and the organization of the contingent well advanced. Lieutenant-Colonel Steele did not take over the command of the contingent, and it proceeded to South Africa under the command of Captain Fall, who was given the temporary rank of Major in the Militia.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The greatest care was taken in recruiting for this force. Candidates, in the first place, were required to make application in writing, using an authorized form. This form embodied a medical certificate. If the application showed that the man was not up to the standard, or medically unfit, or if it was not accompanied by testimonials from two responsible persons and complete in information in other respects, it was rejected. The candidates whose applications appeared to be satisfactory were notified to present themselves to the recruiting officer at the nearest station, and their applications were forwarded from Headquarters to the Recruiting Officers concerned.

There were forwarded, with the notification referred to in the preceding paragraph, a copy of Militia Order 32, containing orders governing the recruiting, also a copy of Field Marshal Lord Roberts' Proclamation for the organization of the Constabulary, dated October 22, 1900, and a copy of the conditions of service published by Major-General Baden-Powell, dated October 20, 1900.

When the candidates presented themselves at the recruiting station they were, if there appeared to be the slightest doubt as to their being medically fit, required to undergo another medical examination, and were also tested in riding and shooting. If not at least fair riders and fair shots, or if they seemed unfit in any particular, they were not accepted. In addition to being subjected to these tests the enlistment was not complete until Captain Fall had passed upon the men after concentration.

A force composed of men enlisted after such care had been taken in their selection, might be expected to be a good one, and the following telegram from the High Commissioner for South Africa shows that the Canadian Contingent was such an one :—

“LONDON, May 9, 1901.

‘His Majesty's Government has received with much pleasure following message from High Commissioner for South Africa.’

‘Inspector General of South African Constabulary reports most favourably on Canadian recruits, average physique of men is splendid and they seem to be particularly well fitted for their duties. Regret that owing to my departure have not yet had time to see them myself.’

MILNER.
(Sgd.) CHAMBERLAIN.

Very little has been reported to the Department of Militia and Defence respecting the contingent after its arrival in South Africa.

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LOCALIZATION.

When the organization of the force was complete it comprised twelve squadrons, "A" to "M", formed of men from localities as follows :—

- "A" Squadron.—Victoria, Vancouver and Kamloops, in British Columbia.
- "B" Squadron.—Kamloops, Revelstoke, Golden, Sicamous, Nelson and Cranbrook, in British Columbia.
- "C" Squadron.—Calgary, Moosomin, Medicine Hat, in the North-west Territories.
- "D" Squadron.—Prince Albert, MacLeod, Pincher Creek and Regina, in the North-west Territories.
- "E" Squadron.—Virden, Brandon, Portage la Prairie and Winnipeg, in Manitoba.
- "F" Squadron.—Winnipeg and Portage la Prairie, in Manitoba.
- "G" Squadron.—Winnipeg, Manitoba, and London and Ottawa, Ontario.
- "H" Squadron.—Toronto, Ontario.
- "I" Squadron.—London, Ottawa, Kingston and Toronto, Ontario.
- "K" Squadron.—St. John, New Brunswick, and Halifax, Nova Scotia.
- "L" Squadron.—St. John, in New Brunswick.
- "M" Squadron.—Montreal and Quebec, in Quebec, Fredericton, New Brunswick, Halifax, Nova Scotia, and Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island.

DISTRIBUTION IN SOUTH AFRICA.

The force was distributed on arrival in South Africa as follows :—

Sent to Bloemfontein.—509 non-commissioned officers and men, being "D," "E," "G," "I," and "K" Squadrons, with the following officers: Captains Critchley, Powell, Reading, Pousette and Beer. Lieutenants Ermatinger, O'Meara, French, McCarthy, Morgan, Foulkes, Machin, Eaton, Thomson and Burritt.

Sent to Heidelberg.—400 non-commissioned officers and men, being "C," "H," "L" and "M," Squadrons, with the following officers: Captains Moore and McGiverin. Lieutenants Folger, Willetts, St. George, Atwater and Lightbound.

Sent to Krugersdorp.—300 non-commissioned officers and men, being "A," "B" and "F," Squadrons, with the following officers:—Captains Burstall, Bennett and Lawless; Lieutenants Oland, Irvine and Hampson.

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CASUALTIES.

Following is a list of the casualties during the continuance of the war :—

Rank.	Name.	Cause of death.	Place.	Date.
Major.....	Ogilvy, J. H. C., D.S.O....	Wounds.	Klipgat.	19-12-1901
Captain	Boyd, A. J.....	Fever	Pretoria.....	20- 4-1902
Trooper	Adams, De H. H.....	"	Heidelberg.....	1- 2-1902
"	Anderson, F. M.	"	"	14- 2-1902
"	Armsden, A. W.....	"	Kimberley ..	8-11-1901
Trooper	Arthur, W. H.....	"	Sydenham.....	23- 1-1902
"	Baker, E. C.....	"	Bloemfontein.....	14- 3-1902
"	Burrell, A.	"	"	15- 5-1901
"	Busby, T. C.....	Wounds	Bloemdal.....	29- 8-1901
"	Cameron, J. H.....	Dysentery	Sydenham.....	14- 5-1901
Sgt. Major ..	Chalmers, W.....	Killed	Houtkop	11- 7-1901
Trooper	Davidson, M.....	"	"	9- 2-1902
"	Devereaux, P. L.....	Wounds	Buffelsdoorn ..	31- 5-1902
"	Elliott, S. H.....	Fever	nr. Bloemfontein ..	6-12-1901
"	Goodman, T.....	"	Potchefstroom.....	18- 3-1902
"	Hallett, C.....	Wounds	Rietfontein.....	31- 5-1901
"	Hannon, W.....	Fever	Bloemfontein.....	27- 5-1901
"	Hill, N.....	"	Krugersdorp..	3- 8-1901
"	Hodgkinson, W. E.....	"	Heidelberg.....	3- 2-1902
"	James, A. L.....	Killed.....	Bessies Pan.....	11- 8-1901
"	Jameson, W.....	Fever	Kimberley	10-11-1901
"	Jones, W. J.....	Killed.....	Witkyk	17- 2-1902
"	Kean, T. J.....	Fever	Elandsfontein.....	24- 6-1901
"	Lundy, G. R.....	"	Heidelberg.....	15- 2-1902
"	Mann, G. O.....	Meningitis.....	At sea.....	5- 4-1901
"	Marion, J. A.....	Blood-poisoning.....	Petrusburg.....	15- 8-1901
"	Mechiam, C. W.....	Fever	Vet River.....	6- 5-1902
"	Meiville, J. F.....	Dysentery.....	"	23- 2-1902
"	Milne, H. G.....	Fever	Petrusburg.....	21- 9-1901
"	Mullins, E.....	"	Elandsfontein.....	31- 5-1901
"	McNaughton, H. G.....	Disease.....	Heidelberg	26-12-1901
"	Patterson, J. A.....	Fever	Pretoria.....	8- 4-1902
"	Patton, E. H.....	"	"	2- 5-1902
"	Patton, T. L.....	Pneumonia.....	At sea.....	7- 4-1901
S.S.M.....	Purdon, E. L.....	Tuberculosis.....	"	8- 4-1901
Trooper	Quinn, J. H.....	Fever	No. 17 Gen. Hospita	30- 7-1901
Corporal....	Racey, G. S.....	Pneumonia.....	Capetown	27- 4-1901
Sergeant....	Rea, W. H.....	Dysentery	Bloemfontein.....	19-12-1901
Trooper	Reynolds, A.....	Fever	Potchefstroom	14- 5-1902
"	Serpell, G. R.....	Tuberculosis.....	Petrusburg.....	21- 7-1901
"	Sewter, W.....	Wounds	Krugersdorp.....	20-11-1901
Corporal....	Slean, H.....	"	Rooitkop.....	31-12-1901
Trooper	Smallwood, H.....	Dysentery.....	Baschar	21-10-1901
"	Sproule, H. J.....	Killed	Houtkop	11- 7-1901
"	Stevenson, J. G.....	Fever	Pretoria.....	13- 3-1902
"	Sterling, G. E.....	"	Potchefstroom	29- 4-1902
"	Stoba, R. J.....	Fever	Heidelberg.....	3- 2-1902
"	Tabb, P. E. B.....	Pneumonia.....	Capetown	26- 4-1901
"	Timleck, A.....	Wounds	Krugersdorp.....	9-12-1901
"	Tooke, R. W.....	Fever	Thabanchu	10-12-1901
"	Trickey, T.....	"	Bloemfontein.....	3- 2-1902
"	Wilcocks, G. C.....	Pneumonia.....	At sea.....	9- 4-1901
"	Williston, H. B.....	Fever	Pretoria	9- 2-1902

SECOND REGIMENT CANADIAN MOUNTED RIFLES.

The despatch from the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, dated November 25, authorizing the organization of a corps for service in South Africa to consist of not less than 600 men, was received at the Department of Militia and Defence on the following day.

On November 29, orders were issued for the organization of a regiment to be known as Canadian Yeomanry, and clothed, armed and equipped as Imperial Yeomanry,

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under the command of Colonel T. D. B. Evans, C. B., commanding Canadian Mounted Rifles. This designation was subsequently changed to 2nd Regiment Canadian Mounted Rifles.

Colonel Evans at once proceeded to headquarters to take up the duties of organization.

CONDITIONS OF SERVICE.

The conditions of service were as follows:—

‘Terms of service: 12 months, or until the termination of the present war in South Africa.’

‘Pay: Cavalry rates, from day of enlistment until the day prior to embarkation, and Imperial Yeomanry rates from and inclusive of date of embarkation.’

‘Age: Not under 20 years nor over 40.’

‘Standard.—Not under 5 ft. 5 in. in height; not to weigh more than 185 pounds, and to have a chest measurement of not less than 34 inches.’

‘Medical Requirements: To be medically fit, according to Imperial Yeomanry conditions.’

‘Qualification: To be able to ride and shoot.’

‘Preference will be given to men who have had previous service in South Africa, and to single men. Married men and widowers with children will be accepted, conditional on no separation allowance being issued.’

PAY.

The conditions of pay were as follows:—

‘Up to and including the day prior to embarkation for South Africa, ordinary Cavalry rates of pay and allowances will be drawn, except separation allowance.’

‘From date of embarkation the rates of pay will be on the following scale, which will be inclusive of good conduct pay:—

Regimental sergeant-major.....	\$ 2 19
Quartermaster sergeant.....	} 2 06
Farrier-sergeant.....	
Farrier staff sergeant.....	} 1 94
Company sergeant-major.....	
Company quartermaster sergeant.....	} 1 70
Sergeant.....	
Corporal appointed paid lance-sergeant.....	1 58
Corporal and paid lance-corporal.....	1 46
Private.....	1 21

‘Non-Commissioned officers not above the rank of sergeant acting as farrier-sergeant or farrier staff sergeant, and privates acting as buglers, saddlers or shoeing-smiths will be granted extra duty pay at the rate of 24 cents per diem.’

RECRUITING.

Recruiting was conducted at the following stations, commencing December 9:—

In British Columbia: Victoria, Vancouver, Revelstoke, Rossland, Nelson and Fort Steele.

In North-west Territories: Edmonton, Calgary, Pincher Creek, MacLeod, Lethbridge, Maple Creek, Regina, Moosomin, and Prince Albert.

In Manitoba: Virden, Brandon, Portage la Prairie and Winnipeg.

In Ontario: London, Guelph, Hamilton, Toronto, Peterboro, Ottawa and Kingston.

In Quebec: Montreal, Quebec and St. John's.

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In New Brunswick : Fredericton and St. John.
In Nova Scotia : Halifax.
In Prince Edward Island : Charlottetown.

RECRUITING FOR TWO ADDITIONAL SQUADRONS.

On December 10, Mr. Chamberlain telegraphed that the transports *Manhattan* and *Victorian* were proceeding to Halifax to convey the troops to South Africa.

As these two transports had accommodation for 52 officers, 950 non-commissioned officers and men, and 1,096 horses, two additional squadrons were offered, and on December 14, the offer was accepted, and such extra horses as the two transports could carry were at the same time authorized. This necessitated the re-opening of the recruiting stations. Orders were accordingly issued, on December 16, to recommence recruiting on December 23, at the following stations :—

- In British Columbia.—Vancouver, Kamloops, Rossland, Nelson and Cranbrook.
- In North-west Territories.—MacLeod, Calgary and Moosomin.
- In Manitoba.—Virden, Brandon, Portage la Prairie, and Winnipeg.
- In Ontario —London, Hamilton, Toronto, Peterboro, Ottawa and Kingston.
- In Quebec.—Montreal.
- In New Brunswick.—Moncton and St. John.
- In Nova Scotia.—Halifax and Kentville.
- In Prince Edward Island.—Charlottetown.

The conditions of service and the rates of pay were, of course, the same as for the other squadrons.

ESTABLISHMENT.

The establishment of the regiment as finally approved was as follows :—

REGIMENTAL STAFF.

Rank.	PERSONNEL.					HORSES, PUBLIC.		
	Officers.	Warrant Officer.	Staff Sergeants and Sergeants.	Rank and File.	Total.	Riding.	Draught.	Total.
Lieut.-Colonel.....	1				1	3		3
Major (2nd in command).....	1				1	2		2
Major	1				1	2		2
Adujant (Lieutenant).....	1				1	2		2
*Assistant Adjutant (Lieut.).....	1				1	1		1
Quarter-Master (Lieut.).....	1				1	1		1
*Assistant Quarter Master (Lieut.).....	1				1	1		1
Officer (special), Commdg. Scouts (Lieut.).....	1				1	1		1
Medical Officers.....	2				2	2		2
Veterinary Officers.....	2				2	2		2
Transport Officer (Captain).....	1				1	1		1
*Paymaster (Lieut.).....	1				1	1		1
Acting Sergt. Major.....		1			1	1		1
Quarter Master Sergeant			1		1	1		1
Qr. Mr. Sergt. O. R. Clerk			1		1	1		1
Orderly Room Clerk.....				1	1	1		1
Armourer Sergeant.....			1		1	1		1
Transport Sergeant			1		1	1		1
Sergeant Cook			1		1	1		1
Batmen.....				20	20	20		20
Orderlies for Medical Officer.....				2	2		2	2
Total, Regimental Staff	14	1	5	23	43	46	2	48

*These Officers to act in their respective appointments *temporarily*, and to be available for any duty.

DETAIL OF SERVICE SQUADRON.

RANK.	PERSONNEL.							HORSES, PUBLIC.			
	Officers.	Warrant Officers.	Staff Sergts. and Sergts.	Artificers.	Buglers.	Rank and File.	Total.	Riding.	Draught.	Pack.	Total.
Captain.....	1						1	2			2
Subalterns.....	4						4	8			8
Squadron Sgt.-Major.....			1				1	1			1
Sergeants.....			5				5	5			5
Farrier Sergeant.....			1				1	1			1
Shoeing-smiths.....				4			4	4			4
Saddler.....				1			1	1			1
Buglers.....					2		2	2			2
Corporals.....						6	6	6			6
Privates.....						118	118	118		1	119
Total, service squadron...	5		7	5	2	124	143	148	.....	1	149

RECAPITULATION.

Regimental staff.....	14	1	5	.....	.....	23	43	46	2	.....	48
Six squadrons.....	30	.....	42	30	12	744	858	888	...	6	894
Total	44	1	47	30	12	767	901	934	2	6	912

COMMISSIONS.

The names selected for commissions were submitted for the approval of the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for War, and temporary rank in the army whilst serving in South Africa was granted from January 14, 1902.

Following is a list of the officers :—

Lieutenant-Colonel in Command ;

Colonel T. D. B. Evans, C.B.

Major, Second in Command ;

Major W. H. Merritt, Governor General's Body Guard.

Major ;

Lieut.-Colonel G. W. Cameron, 5th ' Royal Scots.'

Captains (according to seniority) ;

Major R. G. E. Leckie, Reserve of Officers.

" J. F. Macdonald, 37th Regt., Haldimand Rifles.

Captain P. E. Thacker, Royal Canadian Regiment.

" J. D. Moodie, Northwest Mounted Police.

" J. H. Elmsley, Royal Canadian Dragoons.

Lieutenant J. E. Leckie, D.S.O., Reserve of Officers.

" I. R. Snider " "

F. Church, late R.S.M., 1st C.M.R.

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Lieutenants (according to seniority) :

Captain A. F. Ashmead, Q. O. C. Hussars.
 " R. F. Markham, 8th "
 Lieutenant Bruce Cairruthers, Reserve of Officers.
 " Guy Kirkpatrick " "
 " W. R. Marshall, 13th Regt.
 " S. J. A. Demers, North-west Mounted Police.
 " C. R. Tryon, Reserve of Officers.
 " A. D. Reford, 3rd Fd. Batty.
 " E. P. Clarkson, 9th Fd. Batty.
 " G. B. Mackay, 5th " Royal Scots."
 " G. W. M. Farrell, 66th Regiment.
 " F. Homer Dixon, 10th " Royal Grenadiers."
 " J. D. Graham, 43rd Regiment.
 " J. W. Allan, 5th " Royal Scots."
 " H. Hiam, 3rd " Victoria Rifles."
 " A. H. Gault, 5th " Royal Scots."
 " H. J. Lambkin, 8th " Royal Rifles."
 " H. G. Brunton, 12th " York Rangers."
 Honorary Major W. Rodden, 3rd " Victoria Rifles."
 Veterinary Captain C. P. B. Simpson, 6th Hussars.
 J. C. Richards, late S.S.M. Strathcona's Horse.
 R. H. Ryan, late Sergt. R.C.D. (S.S.)
 T. Callaghan, late Pte. 1st C.M.R.
 H. S. Douglas, late Pte. R.C.D. (S.S.)
 H. F. W. Fishwick, late a Lieut. 66th Regt.
 E. Blake Allan, late Pte. R.C.D. (S.S.)
 W. J. Loudon, late Cadet R.M.C.

Adjutant with rank of Captain ;

F. Church, late R.S.M. 1st C.M.R.,

Medical Officers ;

Medical Officer : Surgeon Captain J. A. Devine, A.M.S.
 Asst. Medical Officer : Surgeon-Lieut.-Colonel H. R. Duff, 4th Hussars.

Veterinary Officers :

Veterinary Lieutenant R. Riddell, Reserve of Officers.
 " A. E. James.

Quartermaster with rank of Lieutenant ;

J. Graham, late R.Q.M.S., R.C.D. (S.S.)

Paymaster with rank of Lieutenant ;

R. H. Moir, late Sergt. Strathcona's Horse.

REPORT.

For a report on the service of the 2nd Regiment Canadian Mounted Rifles, see page 30.

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10TH CANADIAN FIELD HOSPITAL ARMY MEDICAL CORPS.

Before the organization of the 2nd Regiment Canadian Mounted Rifles, was completed, authority was received from the War Office to raise a Field Hospital Company for service in South Africa.

Orders were accordingly issued on January 3, 1902, for the organization of a Field Hospital Company, under the command of Lieut.-Colonel A. N. Worthington, A.M.S. to be designated the 10th Canadian Field Hospital Company, A.M.C. to be clothed as Imperial Yeomanry, and complete for war in personnel, equipment, and transport.

ESTABLISHMENT.

The establishment was as follows:—

Field Hospital Staff—

1 Lieutenant-Colonel.	1 Captain.
1 Major. (Second in Command).	2 Lieutenants.

(a.) Ward Section—

1 Warrant Officer, Chief Ward Master.	1 Corporal, 2nd Cook.
1 Sergeant, Assistant “ “	1 Sergeant, Pack store clerk.
1 “ Steward.	1 Private, Assistant Pack store clerk.
1 Corporal, 2nd Steward.	1 Corporal, clerk.
1 Sergeant, Compounder.	1 Sergeant; supernumerary.
1 Corporal “	23 Privates, Ward Orderlies.
1 Sergeant, Cook.	

(b.) Transport Section—

1 Company Sergeant-Major.	1 2nd Corporal.
1 Sergeant.	17 Drivers and batmen.
1 Corporal.	

Horses—

8 Riding.	21 Draught.
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CONDITIONS OF SERVICE.

The conditions of service were as follows:—

‘Terms of service: 12 months, or until the termination of the present war in South Africa.’

‘Pay: Cavalry rates, from date of enlistment until the day prior to embarkation, and Imperial Yeomanry rates from and inclusive of date of embarkation.’

‘Age: Not under 20 years nor over 40.’

‘Standard, for Ward Section; Not under 5 ft. 5 in. in height; not to weigh more than 185 pounds; for Transport Section: 5 ft. 4 in. light weights to be preferred; and for all a chest measurement of not less than 34 inches.’

‘Medical requirements: To be medically fit according to Regulations.’

‘Qualifications: For Ward Section: To be trained members of the Army Medical Corps specially recommended for their technical proficiency and good character and sobriety by their Commanding Officer. For Transport section: May be members of other militia Corps, but members of the Army Medical Corps who prove knowledge of driving and keep of horse and horsemanship will be preferred.’

‘Preference will be given to men who have had previous service in South Africa, and to single men. Married men and widowers with children will be accepted, conditional on no separation allowance being issued.’

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PAY.

The pay authorized was as follows :—

‘Up to and including the day prior to embarkation for South Africa, ordinary Cavalry rates of pay and allowances will be drawn, except separation allowance.’

‘From date of embarkation the rates of pay will be on the following scale, which will be inclusive of good conduct pay :—

Chief Ward Master—Warrant Officer	\$2 19
Company Sergeant Major	1 94
Sergeants	1 70
Corporal appointed paid lance sergeant	1 58
Corporal and paid lance corporal	1 46
Privates and drivers	1 21

RECRUITING.

Recruiting was conducted as follows :—

In Ontario, commencing January 8, at London, Hamilton, Toronto, Ottawa and Kingston.

In Quebec, commencing January 8, at Montreal.

At St. John, N.B., Halifax, N.S., and Charlottetown, P.E.I., commencing January 9.

COMMISSIONS.

The appointments to commissions, made with the approval of the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for War, were as follows :—

In Command :

Lieut.-Colonel A. N. Worthington, A.M.S.

Major :

Major G. Carleton Jones, A.M.S.

Captain :

Captain H. D. Johnson, A.M.S.

Lieutenant :

Lieut. J. A. Roberts, A.M.S.

“ H. E. Tremayne, A.M.S.

“ (Supernumerary) P. Weatherbe, A.M.S.

DEPARTURE OF THE 2nd REGIMENT, CANADIAN MOUNTED RIFLES, AND 10th CANADIAN FIELD HOSPITAL, A.M.C.

On January 14, the Troopship *Manhattan* sailed for Capetown, having on board “D,” “E” and “F” Squadrons, and No. 4 Troop of “A” Squadron, 2nd Regiment Canadian Mounted Rifles.

Following is the Marching Out State :—

Field Officers.....	2	} Including 2 Field Officers, 1 Captain, 2 Subalterns, 1 Sergeant and 3 men of the Staff.
Captains ..	4	
Subalterns	15	
Sergeants	23	
Trumpeters and Buglers....	6	
Rank and File	404	
Horses	513	

Following is a list of Officers who embarked :—

Major W. H. Merritt, (In Command).	Lieut. R. F. Markham.
Surgeon-Major H. R. Duff,	“ G. B. Mackay.
Capt. J. H. Elmsley.	“ E. P. Clarkson.
“ J. F. Macdonald.	“ H. G. Brunton.
“ P. E. Thacker.	“ G. W. M. Farrell.
“ I. R. Snider.	“ H. J. Lambkin.
Lieut. R. H. Ryan.	“ J. D. H. Graham.
“ W. R. Marshall.	“ A. H. Gault.
“ A. F. Ashmead.	“ W. Rodden, (Acting Quartermaster).
“ T. F. Homer-Dixon.	Veterinary Lieut. A. E. James.
“ Bruce Carruthers.	

The Troopship *Victorian* was not ready until January 28, on which date she sailed for Capetown, having embarked the remaining half of the regiment and the Field Hospital Company.

FOLLOWING IS THE MARCHING OUT STATE.

2nd Regiment, C.M.R. :

Field Officers.....	3
Captains	4
Subalterns	16
Warrant Officer.....	1
Staff Sergeants and Sergeants.....	23
Buglers	6
Rank and File.....	387
<hr/>	
Total	440
Horses	446

10th Canadian Field Hospital, A.M.C. :

Field Officers	2
Captain	1
Subalterns	3
Warrant Officer	1
Sergeants	8
Rank and File	47
<hr/>	
Total.....	62
Horses	30

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Following is a statement of troops, horses, etc-, of the 2nd Regiment, C.M.R., embarked on the *Manhattan* and *Victorian* :—

	' MANHATTAN. '	' VICTORIAN. '	Establishment.	To complete.	Excess.
Officers.....	21	23	44	†7	25
Warrant Officers .....	.....	1	1	
Staff Sergeants and Sergeants..	24	23	47		
Rank and File.....	403	387	797		
Buglers.....	6	6	12		
Horses, riding	513	446	934		
" pack. . . . .	.....	6	6	
" draught	2	2
Passengers, indulgence Officer .	.....	2	.....	
Foreman, Civilian.....	1	1	.....	
Vehicles, Wagons.....	8	8		

† Left in Hospital.

The 2nd Regiment, C.M.R. embarked 7 under strength, but there were left sick in the Station Hospital, Halifax, 14 N.C. Officers and men. Of this number 1 N.C. Officer and nine men were discharged from hospital medically fit for service and forwarded to South Africa to join their regiment, sailing from St. John, N.B., on the ss. *Parthenia*, March 25.

REPORT.

For a report on the service of the 10th Canadian Field Hospital Company, see page 55.

NURSING SISTERS.

The services of 8 Nursing Sisters having been accepted the following were selected and their appointment approved by the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for Colonies, viz :—

Nursing Sister Georgina F. Pope, Canadian Nursing Service.					
"	"	Sarah Forbes	"	"	"
"	"	Deborah Hurcomb	"	"	"
"	"	Margaret Macdonald	"	"	"
"	"	E. Eleanor Fortescue	"	"	"
"	"	Florence Cameron	"	"	"
"	"	Margaret Smith	"	"	"
"	"	Amy W. Scott	"	"	"

The Nursing Sisters embarked at Halifax on the R.M.S. *Corinthian* on January 27, for Liverpool, en route to South Africa.
Nursing Sisters Pope, Forbes, Hurcomb and Macdonald had already served in South Africa.

REPORT.

For a report on the service of the Nursing Sisters, see page 65.

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REPORT ON SERVICE OF 2ND C.M.R.

From the Officer Commanding, 2nd Regiment Canadian Mounted Rifles, to the Adjutant General, Head-Quarters, Ottawa.

SS. *Winifredian*, July 16, 1902.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith my report in connection with the organization and service of the 2nd Regiment Canadian Mounted Rifles.

Organization.—When the organization was complete the officers were distributed as follows :—

Lt. Colonel, Commanding :—Lt. Col. T. D. B. Evans, C.B.

Major, 2nd in Command :—Major W. H. Merritt.

Major :—Major G. W. Cameron, D.S.O.

Adjutant :—Captain F. Church.

Intelligence Officer :—Lieut. T. H. Callaghan.

Quarter-Master :—Lieut. J. Graham.

Assistant Quarter-Master :—Lieut. W. Rodden.

“ “ “ A. D. Reford,

Medical Officers :—Surgeon-Major J. A. Devine.

“ “ H. R. Duff.

Veterinary Officers :—Vet. Capt. R. Riddell.

Vet. Lieut. A. E. James.

Transport Officer :—Capt. I. R. Snider.

Acting Paymaster :—Lieut. R. H. Moir.

“ A ” Squadron :—Capt. R. G. E. Leckie.

Lieut. C. R. Tryon.

“ H. F. W. Fishwick.

“ G. B. Mackay.

“ E. B. Allan.

“ B ” Squadron :—Capt. J. E. Leckie, D.S.O.

Lieut. J. C. Richards.

“ G. H. Kirkpatrick.

“ H. Hiam.

“ J. W. Allan.

“ C ” Squadron :—Capt. J. D. Moodie.

Lieut. H. S. Douglas.

“ S. J. A. Demers.

“ W. J. Loudon.

“ C. P. B. Simpson.

“ D ” Squadron :—Capt. J. F. Macdonald.

Lieut. F. H. Dixon.

“ R. F. Markham.

“ H. G. Brunten.

“ H. J. Lambkin.

“ E ” Squadron :—Capt. J. H. Elm-ley.

Lieut. W. R. Marshall.

“ Bruce Carruthers.

“ A. H. Gault.

“ E. P. Clarkson

“ F ” Squadron :—Capt. P. E. Thacker.

Lieut. R. H. Ryan.

“ A. F. Ashmead.

“ G. W. M. Farrell.

“ J. D. Graham.

Training.—The few weeks at Halifax previous to embarkation were fully utilized in organizing the interior economy of the regiment, drill, and carrying out a complete

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course of musketry. For the latter the greatest credit is due to Lieut. Clark, Sergt. Instructor in Musketry Moore, and Colour-Sergt. Webb. Lieut. Clark overcame numerous obstacles in arranging for this course in mid-winter, and he and his assistants displayed great energy and ability in conducting it to a successful issue.

Lieut.-Col. Smyth, Officer Commanding Ordnance Department, also showed great interest in the regiment by constructing two floating targets for use on the ship.

The Voyage.—The left wing and one troop right wing, with 513 horses, sailed on troopship *Manhattan* on January 14; and head-quarters and right wing, with 486 horses and 10th Canadian Field Hospital, A.M.C., on troopship *Victorian* on January 28, arriving at Durban on February 18 and 25, respectively. The care of horses, drill and Morris tube exercise occupied the time of the troops on board. On the *Manhattan* an epidemic of measles broke out without serious results. On board the *Victorian*, in addition to an epidemic of measles, a case of small-pox developed; this in course of time was followed by three new cases. The regimental Medical Officers and their staffs on both ships made excellent arrangements to meet the emergencies, and on the *Victorian* the 10th Field Hospital rendered great assistance. Fortunately the type of both diseases was very light and all cases recovered.

The arrangements for men and horses on both ships were very satisfactory. The loss of horses on the *Manhattan* was 9, and on the *Victorian* 22, or a total of 31 out of 1,006 horses.

After Arrival.—On arrival at Durban—the *Manhattan* on February 18 and the *Victorian* on February 25—both wings at once entrained for Newcastle. As the heat was intense and the floors of the box cars were of iron and very slippery, this two days journey by train did serious injury to the condition of the horses after a long sea voyage, and several died en route. At Newcastle the two wings of the regiment occupied separate camps, as the head-quarters and right wing were isolated on account of small-pox. Fortunately no new cases developed.

During its stay in Newcastle the left wing furnished a squadron to occupy Botha's Pass while a drive was in progress, and also performed convoy duty. The right wing, although isolated for quarantine purposes, occupied a very advanced post which they strongly entrenched, and the importance of which called for heavy Outpost Duties.

On March 1, the Commander-in-Chief, Lord Kitchener, inspected the regiment and found everything satisfactory.

Lieut.-General Lyttleton inspected the regiment on March 6, and Major-General Walter Kitchener on March 10. On the 14th, orders were received to proceed by route march to Volksrust, and thence by rail to Klerksdorp. After an interesting march of two days, past Majuba Hill and through Langs Nek to Volksrust, and two days by rail, the regiment arrived at Klerksdorp and was at once attached to Colonel Cookson's Column, in General Walter Kitchener's Division. Three days later it was engaged in the active operations under General Walter Kitchener just commenced in the Western Transvaal, and took a prominent part in all the chief events connected with these operations, including—

(1.) The night ride of 45 miles to Witpoort Ridge, followed by the Drive at day-break next morning; the regiment covering 85 miles in 23 hours.

(2.) The operations ending with the battle of Boschbult, near Harts River, on March 31.

(3.) The Drive commencing April 10, culminating with the attack of the Boers on General Kekewich's Column and their defeat with heavy losses.

(4.) The Drive from Driekuyl to Klerksdorp on April 14 and 15.

(5.) The operations between April 23 and May 2, west of Klerksdorp, in which a large amount of the standing crops of the enemy were taken or destroyed.

(6.) The Drive commencing May 5, and ending May 23, to Vryburg, in Cape Colony, and return, resulting in large captures of prisoners and stock.

In all the above successful operations (which proved to be the closing events of the war) the regiment took a very active part, and all ranks showed great energy in carrying out, both in spirit and in the letter, all orders entrusted to them. Extracts from my Staff Diary, giving particulars of chief events, are appended to this report.

The regiment lay at Klerksdorp awaiting orders from May 23 until June 16, when it was ordered to march to Krugersdorp. This march (105 miles) was performed in

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three days, and after a two days' halt at Krugersdorp, further orders were received to march to Elandsfontein, which was done on June 22. On the 23rd, orders were received to entrain at once for Durban en route to Canada. As a considerable number of men desired to take their discharges to remain in South Africa, and as the Regimental Paymaster was on his way from Cape Town with the Pay Lists, I endeavoured to secure a couple of days in order to get the regimental accounts arranged before entraining. During its stay at Klerksdorp subsequent to the declaration of peace, no official information could be secured with regard to the future disposition of the regiment. The additional days could not be arranged for and the regiment, with the 10th Field Hospital, entrained for Durban on June 24, arriving there on the 27th, and embarking and sailing per ss. *Winifredian* on the same date. The Regimental Paymaster and the Pay Officials from Cape Town did not overtake the regiment, and I drew at Durban sufficient cash to pay off the regiment. Ninety-three N.C. Officers and men took their discharges to settle in South Africa.

The Voyage Home.—The arrangements on the ss. *Winifredian* were only fairly satisfactory, the chief favourable feature being that there was ample room for all ranks. The cooking arrangements for the N.C. Officers and men were at first not satisfactory, but improved after the first week. Coal was being moved from one hatch to another during the first fortnight, which resulted in discomfort and dirt over a portion of the ship. The canteen and officers' mess supplies were very limited in variety and amount, and the prices higher than charged on previous voyages. The above deficiencies were attributed by the ship's officers to the fact that sufficient time was not allowed them at Durban to make the necessary arrangements. The large amount of deck room available for all ranks, however, to some extent offset the deficiencies above referred to. The health of the troops on board was excellent and the hospital arrangements very complete.

Discipline.—The conduct and discipline of the regiment were excellent in all respects, and all ranks appeared to be inspired with a desire to keep up the good name of the regiment and the Dominion. The good reputation won by the regiment for its work in the field was equalled by the name it bore throughout General Kitchener's Division, for steadiness and regularity in camp and on the line of march.

Red Cross Funds.—The following sums were placed at my disposal to provide comforts for the regiment and for the use of the sick and wounded, viz. :—

	£	s.	d.
Toronto Ladies' Branch, Red Cross Society.....	107	12	8
Red Cross Society (per Lt.-Col. Mason).....	102	18	0
Soldiers' Wives' League, Winnipeg	61	7	8

The following articles were also received :—

Balaklava Caps, Books, &c., from Imperial Order of the Daughters of the Empire, Toronto and Hamilton.

Comforts, from the Ladies of St. Thomas, Ont.

Reading Matter, from Mrs. Naylor, Halifax.

“ “ the Halifax Assembly of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew.

“ “ Y.M.C.A., Halifax.

Lime Juice, from Messrs. Simpson Bros., Halifax.

On account of the comparatively short service of the regiment, a considerable portion of the above money remains unexpended.

The thanks of the regiment are due to Mrs. Greenwood, wife of Lt.-Col. Greenwood (formerly O.C., 3rd P. of W. Dragoons and now District Inspector of Imperial Military Railways, Johannesburg), who was unremitting in her kindness to the sick and wounded of the regiment in the hospitals in the vicinity of Johannesburg, and who materially assisted in the distribution of the above funds. The kindness of the societies above named in placing the money at my disposal, and the untiring interest displayed by Mrs. Greenwood in the welfare of our sick, are keenly appreciated by all ranks.

10th Canadian Field Hospital, A.M.C.—During the voyage out and home, the 10th Field Hospital has been with the regiment. While engaged in active operations in the field, a detachment of the Field Hospital has been attached to the regiment, and I have

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thus been enabled to closely watch its work. In my report on the fight at Boschbult I brought to the notice of the General Officer Commanding the splendid work performed by the detachment there, and the same consistent good work has characterized this detachment and the whole of the hospital throughout its service. Lt.-Col. Worthington and all ranks of his command have every cause to be proud of the reputation they have gained in South Africa.

Conclusion.—To the loyal and united co-operation of all ranks the successful issue of the work of the regiment during its $7\frac{1}{2}$ months' service is wholly due.

Where such unanimous co-operation exists, it is very difficult to single out individuals for special mention, and it is therefore with a good deal of diffidence that I submit to your notice the names of the following officers and N.C. Officer's (in addition to those already mentioned in my Boschbult report, Appendix A1) for good service:—

- *Major G. W. Cameron D.S.O. Acted as 2nd in command while regiment
- *Capt. J. D. Moodie..... } was in the field.
- “ J. H. Elmsley..... } For continuous good service.
- “ J. E. Leckie, D.S.O... } Special good work in organization of regiment
- * “ and Adj. F. Church.. } and during its service in the field.
- Lieut. and Qr. Mr. J. Graham. }
- * “ C. R. Tryon..... } In command of their respective Squadrons
- * “ J. Richards (D.C.M.) . } during absence on account of illness of
- “ A. F. Ashmead } their captains.
- “ F. Homer Dixon..... } Continuous good service.
- “ H. J. Lambkin..... }
- Qr. Mr. Sergt. F. E. Harris (Orderly Room Clerk).
- *Transport Sgt. D. C. Forster Bliss (Acting R. S. M., Left Wing).
- *S.S.M. W. A. Dyer.
- * “ P. G. Routh. (D.C.M.)
- * “ R. W. Stayner.
- * “ A. F. Woodhouse.
- * “ J. Brooker.
- * “ M. Docherty.
- Hospital Sgt. J. K Niven.
- Farrier Sgt. W. W. Milligan.
- Sergt. A. Milne.
- “ R. F. Morkill.

In closing this report I desire to express my appreciation of the courtesy at all times extended to my Officers and men by Major-General Walter Kitchener, Colonel Cookson, and their respective Staffs, which will always be pleasantly remembered by the regiment.

Attached herewith are the following:—

- Appendix “A”—Extracts from Staff Diary, re special events.
- A1. Copy of despatch to O.C. Cookson's column after Boschbult.
- B. Captain R. E. G. Leckie's report on Night March.
- C. Lieut. Ryan's report on escort duty with General Walter Kitchener.
- D. Killed in action or died of wounds or disease.
- E. Wounded in action.
- F. List of officers, N.C. officers and men returned on *Winifredian*.
- F1. List of officers, N.C. officers and men left on command in South Africa.
- F2. List of N. C. officers and men invalided home.
- F3. List of N.C. officers and men discharged in South Africa.
- F4. List of officers, N.C. officers and men left in South Africa sick.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

T. D. B. EVANS, Lt. Col.,
Commdg. 2nd Can. Mtd. Rifles.

* Mentioned in final list submitted by me to Commander-in Chief.

APPENDIX A.

EXTRACTS FROM STAFF DIARY.

March 23.—At 6.30 p.m. the whole column marched from camp. No great-coats were carried nor wagons or ambulances taken. Each horse carried 6 pounds oats, and each man a half ration of biscuit and tinned meat, and 180 rounds of ammunition. The night was a fairly clear, moonlight night, and the column proceeded due west at a rapid rate, the pace being chiefly at a fast trot or gallop, with an occasional brief halt. The ground and country were undulating, with several large ridges, and partly covered with low bush. During the march several men and horses came to grief on account of the numerous ant holes and rabbit burrows passed over. Weak horses also broke down, but no effort was made to pick up either men or horses, as the object of the march was to push forward a distance of some 45 miles through country occupied by the enemy, and occupy a position in readiness to take part in a combined Drive of numerous columns back over this ground at day-break. Our column reached Witpoort Ridge, 45 miles distance, at 3 a.m., the left wing, under Major Cameron, formed, with the Imperial Mounted Infantry and Yeomanry, a reserve on the main road running through the ridge. The right wing, under Lt. Col. Evans, occupied the southern half of the ridge, some two and a half miles front, with a chain of outposts. The ridge being very rocky and difficult for horses to move over, it was 4.30 a.m. before a chain was fully completed. The north half of the ridge was similarly occupied by Damant's Horse. The orders were that at 5 a.m. the whole of the line should move eastward. Just after day-break the forward movement commenced, but my scouts and "A" Squadron, having become engaged with a party of the enemy, were unable to take part in the advance until the line proceeded some distance, and it was necessary for me to occupy the whole of the ground laid out with "C" and a portion of "B" Squadrons instead of with the whole right wing.

As this was the first time the regiment had come in touch with the enemy I attach herewith Capt. R.G.E. Leckie's account (marked "B") of this small engagement on the right of the outposts line. The general advance continued at a trot for a distance of seven miles. At about 7 a.m. our scouts, under Lieut. Callaghan, overtook and captured, in a very smart manner, six wagons, 100 head of cattle and two cape carts, which were being escorted by a party of the enemy. This capture included one prisoner, who had been previously wounded and was on one of the wagons. The regiment arrived in camp at Oorbietjesfontein at 5.30 p.m., having marched during the previous 23 hours some 80 miles. Shortly before reaching camp a heavy thunder and hail storm thoroughly drenched the troops. The wagons with supplies (men's blankets, &c.) had come out from Klerksdorp, escorted by 2,000 infantry. The casualties of the regiment for the day were found to be, on arrival in camp, one wounded slightly (Corpl. Ingram) and 22 missing. The result of the day's work of the regiment was that they killed two of the enemy, wounded two, took three prisoners, six wagons with oxen complete, three cape carts, 100 head of cattle and six ponies. Some thirty of our horses were left exhausted or injured on the road.

March 25.—All of the missing men returned to camp during the two following days. A few of our missing men had wandered into large parties of Boers and arrived in camp in various stages of scanty clothing, having been stripped by the enemy.

March 31.—The 1st and 2nd columns marched at 3 a.m., carrying two days' rations and one blanket per man. Right wing marched with main body—left wing, under Major Cameron, acted as escort to baggage convoy. The object of the march was a reconnaissance in force to the junction of Brakspruit and Harts river; the remainder of the division to follow a few hours later, and to go into camp within reasonable distance of the above point. At about 10 a.m. Lieut. Callaghan and two scouts were

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sent to the right to look for tracks of the enemy. He struck their trail to the west of north from the direction in which we were going, sent word back that he was on the trail of about 500 men and two guns, who could only be a few miles ahead. The column at once changed direction and a few minutes later the enemy was sighted. I was ordered to hold the right wing back until Major Cameron came up with the convoy, which was to be brought forward as quickly as possible. The remainder of the column galloped forward. When the advanced party, composed of about 60 men, reached Lieut. Callaghan, they galloped up to get the guns. When this party had gone about three miles, they were opened on by a strong Boer rear guard, concealed in the bush about a farm house and clumps of bush to the right and left. The advanced party at once dismounted and opened fire, being largely outnumbered. Within five minutes this party had two men killed and nine wounded, and fifteen horses killed. The main column then came in sight and the Boers rear guard retired. The Boers main body, when the main column galloped into view, showed up in great force, the lowest estimate being 2,500, and retired slowly towards the high ridges. They appeared to be contemplating an immediate attack on the portion of the column in view. About this time, however, the convoy appeared in sight and, as the wagons were moving across country in line instead of in column on the road, its appearance, with the right wing C.M.R. in advance, and the left wing surrounding it, gave the effect of a very large additional body of troops and, I believe, this, to some extent, deceived the enemy, as the convoy was enveloped in a cloud of dust and its exact component parts were difficult to distinguish. On arrival at Boschbult Farm our force at once went into camp, had the wagons laagered, wired together, and we commenced entrenching. The enemy outnumbered us by at least 500. A post of Mounted Infantry, about 200, with a Colt gun, Maxim and Pom-pom, were left at the farm about 600 yards in our rear.

Lieut. Bruce Carruthers, with the 3rd and 4th Troops, 'E' Squadron, who formed the rear guard of convoy, instead of following the convoy into camp, remained near the post referred to, as an observation post, and sent into camp for orders. The enemy now realizing our inferior strength, prepared to attack, and their two guns and pom-pom opened on the camp. From 2 p.m. until 5 p.m. the camp was subjected to a tremendous rifle and shell fire concentrated from three sides, but every attempt to approach was driven back by the steady and well directed fire of our rifles and guns. At about 5 p.m. the enemy withdrew. Their artillery fire, though well directed, inflicted comparatively little damage, as few of their shells exploded. Their guns were those taken from Methuen's column. The concentration of the rifle fire was very severe and to this the casualties were chiefly due. While the camp was being attacked Lieut. Carruthers' party (about 21 men of the 3rd and 4th troops, 'E' Squadron) had moved off to the right of the farm. Sergt. Hodgins with another small party of the 3rd and 4th Troops, 'E' Squadron, was to the right of Lieut. Carruthers. Still further to the right was a detached post of about 75 Mounted Infantry. Several hundred Boers swept down on this post on the right, stampeding the Mounted Infantry, who galloped through the line occupied by our men. Lieut. Carruthers, assisted by Sergt. Perry, Corpl. Wilkinson, Lance-Corpl. Bond and Private McCall, kept his men in hand, dismounted them, and formed in a half moon shape to face the Boers. Sergt. Hodgins, whose men were being swept off in the stampede, rallied about ten of them and dismounted to meet the attack. The splendid stand made by Lieut. Carruthers' party without cover of any kind, and against overwhelming odds, was well worthy of the best traditions of Canada and the whole Empire. Before their ammunition was exhausted, 17 out of the 21 were either killed or wounded. Sergt. Perry, although badly wounded, fought until he was killed. Corporal Wilkinson, shot twice through the arm and body, continued fighting until he was shot through the eye. He then threw the bolt of his rifle into the long grass to render it useless to the enemy. Private Evans, although mortally wounded through the bowels, exhausted his ammunition, secured another bandolier, used it up, and, as the Boers were making their final rush, he broke his rifle rendering it useless. Private Evans died shortly after being brought into camp. Private Minchin, although wounded in six places, fired his last shot when the Boers were only 25 yards off, and threw his rifle bolt into the grass.

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I have mentioned a few individual incidents showing the spirit displayed by this party, but an equally invincible courage and devotion to duty was displayed by Lieut. Carruthers and every man of the party with him.

The coolness and steadiness of the whole regiment in its first action was very remarkable, and the effect of the leavening of tried men—about 25 per cent—was plainly visible. Our total casualties were about 9 per cent of our strength. The main attack of the enemy was first against the rear of the camp. Here the banks of the spruit gave fair cover, and as the attack quickly enveloped the three exposed sides, it partly concentrated on the front, which offered no cover except the wagons. The trenches had only been commenced, and were too shallow to afford cover. While under heavy fire, trip wires were put down in event of a rush, and all ranks acted with absolute coolness. As the rifle fire from the front, if too high, would strike the rear firing line, and vice versa; and the fire from the left enfiladed the whole camp, the casualties both in men and horses were fairly numerous; but, considering the strength of the enemy and concentration of his fire, the total losses in the column was very small. As my regiment occupied several very exposed points on the line, its losses were rather heavier in proportion than those of the other troops engaged.

Total number of losses in the regiment for the day, during the engagement, were :—

Killed.....	8 N.C.O's. and men.
Wounded.....	3 Officers.
“	39 N.C.O's. and men.
Missing.....	7 N.C.O's. and men.
Horses (killed, destroyed, lost).....	121.
Mules (killed, destroyed).....	22

The work of the regimental medical staff and detachment of 10th. Canadian Field Hospital, now attached, deserves special mention. Surgeon Major Devine was Acting P.M.O. for the two columns, and the ambulances were situated towards the rear and about the centre of the two columns. In all 200 casualties occurred in our force, and the wounded were dressed and attended to under as severe a rifle fire and a heavier shell fire than any other portion of the camp was exposed to. One patient was killed while his wound was being dressed, and several others received fresh wounds. At least twenty shells fell within a radius of 10 yards of the ambulances, and four of the mules of the Canadian section were killed. Had the shells exploded the Field Hospital would have been blown out of existence. The work of Surgeon-Major Devine, Surgeon-Major Duff and Lieutenant Roberts, and the excellent control and arrangement of the Field Hospital work for the two columns by Surgeon Major Devine, were specially noticed by the O.C., column.

From my personal observation I know that, without food since 9 a.m., our Canadian Medical Officers worked continuously from 2 p.m. until midnight; after which hour they came one at a time to the regimental mess for a piece of biscuit, meat, and a cup of tea, and then worked on through the rain during the whole night.

After the enemy retired, the whole force proceeded to dig trenches, stretch wire trip lines and prepare for a night attack. After darkness set in, a party consisting of one Intelligence officer, one Intelligence man and Sergeant Lee of “A” Squadron, tried to get through to General Kitchener's Column, but ran into a large party of the enemy. Sergeant Lee's horse was shot and the party returned to camp. The Intelligence man was shot by our own troops in trying to get back to camp. The enemy made no attempt to renew the attack through the night nor the following morning. Their losses, given by one of their surgeons, was about 250, and their ambulances were at work all through the night and when we marched out the following day.

April 1.—At 11 a.m., in a heavy downpour of rain, I read the burial service over our gallant dead. We buried them at a well defined spot in the garden of Boschbult Farm, just by the Hartebestefontein road. Small crosses were placed at the head of each grave, and a roughly carved tombstone, inscribed “To the memory of the Canadian Mounted Rifles who fell in action here on March 31,” surmounted by a Maple Leaf,

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was placed in the centre of the plot. At the foot of this stone a bottle, inclosing a list of the dead and their positions in the grave, was placed.

About 12.30 p.m. the mounted men remaining with General Kitchener's Division appeared in sight, and, as the enemy had apparently withdrawn through the night, the affair was over. A peculiar circumstance in this engagement was that the party of Mounted Infantry referred to as stampeding, made its way to Driekil, where General Kitchener had made his camp—a distance of 20 miles—and reported to him that our column had been cut up and captured. This report was given a good deal of credence although not absolutely believed.

The loss of so many of our best men is greatly deplored by myself and the whole regiment, and the courage shown by them will always live in the memory of the regiment. The example shown by the wounded when brought into hospital is also worthy of special mention. Their cheerful patience during a journey of 20 miles in the pouring rain, or while waiting in a Boer farm-house, in the Boer lines, occupied as a hospital, the women of which were not by any means friendly, and with the younger Boers endeavouring to secure portions of their clothing, &c., being only prevented by the old Burghers, deserves the highest praise. Both in fighting and suffering they showed equal pluck and spirit.

The force we had come in contact with included the flower of the Boer Army, the following leaders being present with their commandoes—Delarey, DeWet, Kemp, Van Zuyl, Potgeiton, Wolmorans, Maas, DeVilliers, Liebenberge, and also Mr Steyn. From information received they expected to have been in possession of our camp by 5 p.m., and their heavy loss apparently deterred them from making a further attempt. Had they made a night attack the camp was in every way prepared to meet and repel it.

The available ambulances, including a number of the Canadian regimental light wagons, left for Kitchener's camp at 12 noon, and the column marched for the same destination at 3 p.m. Four troops, under Lieut. Kirkpatrick, with an ambulance, were sent out to search the woods to our left for wounded, but only picked up a couple of dying Boers, who were left in the first farm house.

The column marched across country and, within eight miles of camp, our wagons stuck fast, being short of mules. I sent back a party of men and had a few of our light wagons pulled up to the regiment. Orders were received to halt—8 p.m.—for the night, and stand by the horses till daybreak. The men and horses were very tired, having had only about ten hours sleep during the previous four nights, and the rain poured down. At the regimental mess wagon we built a fire and provided tea, cold meat and hard tack for General Kitchener and his staff, and Colonel Cookson and his staff, and all the officers of No. 1 column. We also gave them breakfast in the morning. As the men carried their rations on them they were independent of the wagons.

A list of names mentioned by me for good work is attached (Marked 'A1.')

The following N.C.O's. and men were promoted for distinguished gallantry in the field—Army Orders, South Africa, No. 532, April 21, 1902, viz.:

- No. 352 Private P. H. Kelly (promoted Corporal).
- “ 166 Corporal J. A. Wilkinson (promoted Sergeant).
- “ 252 Lance Corpl. J. C. Bond (promoted Corporal).
- “ 185 Private G. McBeth (promoted Corporal).

The following N.C.O's. and men were mentioned for gallantry and good service in action—Army Orders, South Africa, No. 532, April 21, 1902, viz.:

- No. 157 Sergt. J. C. Perry.
- “ 175 Private C. N. Evans.
- “ 771 Sergt. H. A. Lee.

April 7.—While at Klerksdorp with convoy, Capt. Snider received from Private Brace the following particulars of the death of No. 243 Corporal W. A. Knisley and No. 285 Private T. B. Day.

'Corporal Knisley, with a party of five men (No. 272 Private Brace, No. 261 Private Cline, No. 285 Private Day, No. 278 Private Minett, No. 280 Private McCall-

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were on the right flank of Lieut. Carruthers' party in the engagement on March 31. They were cut off from the troop and, as the camp was surrounded by the enemy, they were unable to get back. They cautiously made their way back towards Klerksdorp, coming in contact with several small parties of Boers, whom they drove off. On Tuesday, April 1, they ran into a party of about 50 Boers, who attacked them. Corporal Knisley entrenched his party to meet this attack, and his little party fought from 4 p.m., on the 1st, until noon on Wednesday, 2nd instant, when all their ammunition was expended, and Corporal Knisley and Private Day were killed. The remaining four were taken prisoners and stripped by the Boers. They arrived in Klerksdorp on Friday, 4th, in a very exhausted condition, having been almost without food several days. Privates Brace and Cline were sent to hospital at Klerksdorp, and Privates Minett and McCall to regimental rest camp there. Corporal Knisley's party was composed of several of the best men in the regiment, and he personally had made a splendid record while out in South Africa with the Royal Canadian Dragoons previously; and his death, as well as that of Private Day, is a distinct loss to the regiment. When any of the party referred to rejoin the regiment, steps will be taken to locate the graves of Corporal Knisley and Private Day, in order to have them put in proper order.'

April 9.—The following Regimental Order was issued:—'The O. C. desires to express his great regret, in which he feels that all ranks of the regiment will join, at the deaths of Corporal Knisley and Private Day, who were killed on the 2nd instant, after a gallant fight of twenty hours against large odds. The splendid stand made by Corporal Knisley and his party of five men, when exhausted from want of food and sleep, is a record of courage and devotion to duty which will always live in the history of the regiment.'

The following cablegrams were received to-day from His Excellency the Governor-General of Canada, and the Honourable the Minister of Militia and Defence, respectively, viz:—

From Earl Minto to O. C. 2nd C.M.R.

'Hearty congratulations to all ranks on their splendid success. Deeply deplore heavy loss.'

From Hon. Dr. Borden to O. C. 2nd C.M.R.

'Congratulate you on regiment's bravery, but deeply deplore heavy loss.'

April 14.—Convoy and all wagons, dismounted men, and sick horses left at 7 a.m. for Klerksdorp. All mounted men (no guns) marched at 8.30 p.m. arriving at Rietfontein at 2 a.m. Stood by horses and waited for daybreak. Very chilly. At 5.30 a.m. column formed with its driving line covering 5 miles front, with 12 yards interval between each man. Regiment covered three miles, with 'B' Squadron half a mile in rear, acting as a support. Kier's column was on right and Lowe's column on left of ours, forming a total frontage of 15 miles. Driving in towards the right flank were supposed to be the Australians who, however, were not there. Towards the left flank Kekewich's column drove in. The driving line moved slowly forward pushing the few Boers who showed up slowly before them. The country covered was a distance of 37 miles, and included numerous very large and difficult kopjes covered with rough rocks. There was no time available for feeding or watering, and the line pushed steadily on, arriving at Klerksdorp about 6 p.m. The total result of the day's capture by the three columns was about 100 Boers; of this lot Lieutenant Ryan, of 'F' Squadron, procured nine (9), and 'B' Squadron four (4). Our regimental scouts, under Lieutenant Callaghan, were making a move by which they would have secured 26 more prisoners, but he was stopped by the O. C. column at the critical moment, and the prisoners were secured by Kier's column. On arrival at Klerksdorp congratulatory cables respecting our recent engagement were received from the Earl of Aberdeen, the Major-General Commanding the Canadian Militia; and a similar telegram from Major-General Alderson, Pretoria.

May 5.—Marched 7.30 a.m. and camped at Bulfontein at 3.30 p.m.

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May 6.—Marched 7.30. Halted Riet Vlei from 11 a.m. to 2 p.m. Left wing going forward to reconnoitre Witpoort. The column camped at Kurannafontein, four miles west of Witpoort. Our regimental scouts captured two Boers with rifles and bandoliers complete, one cape cart, four horses and two mules.

May 7. All the columns formed into a driving line, the two wings of the regiment covering a front of three miles and forming its own supports and reserve. Small parties of enemy seen in front but no opposition. Arrived at Doornpan (137) and made entrenched camp. A welcome supply of potatoes on farm here.

May 8.—Marched 7.30 a.m., continuing driving line as yesterday. Enemy still moving on but not fighting us. Made an entrenched camp at Graspan at 4 p.m. Good water here. Lieutenant Carruthers and Lieutenant Hiam admitted to hospital.

May 9.—Marched 7.30 a.m. Outspanned at noon at Harts river. River almost dry. Captain Elmsley with $1\frac{1}{2}$ squadrons patrolled river towards south, rejoining column shortly after it resumed march, about 2 p.m. As the river was dry in the direction that this party patrolled it was impossible to water the horses. DeBeers and Van Zuyl's commandoes reported in front. Went into camp and entrenched at 4.30 p.m. between lots 22 and 34, unsurveyed district north of Scheeizer Reneke. No water for horses or men here, and horses in a bad way the day being very hot. The regimental scouts, under Lieutenant Callaghan, captured 300 sheep and one prisoner.

May 10.—Marched 7.30 a.m. Van Zuyl and DeBeer's commandoes could be seen in the distance moving along the front trying to find an opening to break through. On account of the closing in of the north and south flanks of the driving line, our front driving line has been gradually thickening during the past three days; the intervals between men being reduced from 25 yards to 10 yards. Country passed over very rough, and very little water available. Enemy apparently puzzled and undecided by extreme length and strength of driving line, but made no opposition. Camped and entrenched at Mooifontein, along the wire fence dividing the Transvaal from the Colony (Bechuanaland). Found good water here, which was very badly needed.

May 11.—Marched 7.30 a.m. Boers seen moving up and down the line looking for an opening. Columns closing in from both sides on the front, the westerly side of the drive being formed by the blockhouses along the Kimberley and Mafeking line of railway. Lieut. Ryan, with 1st troop of "F" Squadron, who was sent out as an Observation Post, before our Column marched, captured 150 cattle, 60 donkeys, two mules and five horses; the Boers in charge abandoning them on being attacked by this troop. The regimental scouts, under Lieut. Callaghan, later in the day captured 200 head of cattle, 15 horses and 6 mules. The driving line was concentrated at Vryburg at 3 p.m. The total result of the drive, in which some 10,000 troops had been engaged, resulted as follows:—

Killed 1, prisoners 354, rifles 262, horses 326, mules 95, donkeys 60, wagons 175, cape carts 61, cattle 3,500, sheep 13,000, S.A. ammunition 6,340, trek oxen 106.

The following telegram from Commander-in-Chief received by Gen. Ian Hamilton—'Capital result. Tell troops I highly appreciate their exertions and consider result very satisfactory. We have now, since Methuen's mishap, taken 860 out of Delarey's forces.'

During the drive all ranks showed great zeal and intelligence and won the praise of the O. C. Column and the G. O. C. Division. The health and fitness for work of the regiment was excellent. The absence of water and the roughness of the country during the last three days of the drive was very trying on the horses.

June 1.—The following telegram was received by the G. O. C. from General Ian Hamilton—'I am ordered to revert to my post as Chief-of-Staff at Head-Quarters, and must therefore bid you and your gallant troops farewell. Please convey to them my hearty good wishes and congratulate them from me on having played so distinguished and leading a part in the closing scene of the South African War, whereby I am convinced you have contributed in a very special degree to the termination of hostilities.'

June 4.—The following telegram was received from the General Commander-in-Chief, South Africa, by Colonel Cookson, temporarily commanding the Division—'Please communicate to your troops the following gracious message which I have received from H. M. the King, and for which I have thanked him in the name of all concerned—Begins—Heartiest congratulations on termination of hostilities. I also congratulate

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my brave troops under your command for having brought this long and difficult campaign to so glorious and successful a conclusion.'

June 14.—The following Division (After) Order, dated June 14, was received from the C.S.O., General Walter Kitchener's Division—'The G.O.C., on relinquishing command of the Forces, desires to thank all ranks for the hearty support they have given him, and the good work done. The work has been hard, and often tiresome, but the results have been always satisfactory. In bidding all ranks good-bye, the G.O.C. hopes that many of those he is now parting from may again serve with him, and that all will soon return to their homes to receive the congratulations which they so richly deserve.'

By Order,

R. A. K. MONTGOMERY, Major, C.S.O.

June 4 to June 13.—Lieut. R. H. Ryan, with 25 N.C.O's. and men, 2nd Can. Mounted Rifles, formed part of personal escort to Major-General Walter Kitchener, Commissioner of the Western Transvaal for receiving the surrender and arms of the Burghers.

Lieut. Ryan's report is attached hereto, marked "C".

T. D. B. EVANS, Lt. Col.,
Commanding 2nd C.M.R.

A. 1.

Copy of C. O's. despatches to O. C., Colonel Cookson's Column.—After Boschbult, April 3, 1902.

*—Surg. Major J. A. Devine, Surg. Major H. R. Duff, No. 352 P'te. P. H. Kelly (Acting temporarily as Hospital Orderly).

These officers and this man attended to the wounded during the whole engagement, under a constant shell and musketry fire.

*—Lieut. T. H. Callaghan, No. 376 P'te. J. M. Todd, No. 705 P'te. P. Hendryx (wounded), took up and followed the trail of one of the enemy's columns who had guns with it.

*—Lieut. Bruce Carruthers, who was in command of the rear guard of the convoy and remained in rear of the camp as an observation post. His troop, which was extended, was enveloped by a large body of the enemy. He rallied and dismounted his troop, composed of about 21 men, and they fought to a finish against large odds, their total casualties being 3 killed, 12 wounded, and 3 missing. The latter are supposed to be killed.

No. 157, Sergt. J. C. Perry (killed); No. 166, Corporal J. A. Wilkinson (dangerously wounded); No. 252, Lance Corporal J. C. Bond (wounded), who assisted Lieut. Carruthers to rally his troop.

No. 185, Private G. McBeth, who, under a heavy fire, assisted Lieut. Carruthers to get the wounded into shelter.

No. 175, Private C. N. Evans (died of wounds) exhausted his own ammunition after he was mortally wounded, secured another bandolier, and used it up; then broke his rifle so that it would be of no use to the enemy, and died shortly after he was brought into camp.

*—Lieut. R. H. Ryan, who was shot in the arm, had his wound dressed, and immediately returned to his post and remained there for the rest of the day and the night.

The following officers displayed great zeal in arranging the trenches and wire defences of my portion of the camp. While their work may not be of sufficient import-

*—Mentioned in final list submitted by me to the Commander-in-Chief, for continuous good service.
T. D. B. E., Lt.-Col.

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ance that their names might be included in despatches to the War Office, I should like their good work to be brought before the notice of the G.O.C., Kitchener's divisions.

Capt. R. G. E. Leckie.

*—Capt. P. E. Thacker.

*—Lieut. G. H. Kirkpatrick.

*—Lieut. W. R. Marshall.

T. D. B. EVANS, Lt.-Col.,
Commanding 2nd Can. Mtd. Rifles.

Driekuil, 3, 4, '02.

B.

Copy of Captain R. G. E. Leckie's report on Night March of March 23.

OORBIETJESFONTEIN, March 25, 1902.

SIR,—I have the honour to report that during the night march of the 23rd, several men of 'A' Squadron were left behind the Column owing to their horses falling or giving out. All except two eventually rejoined the Column, some on foot. Of the two, Private Haggerty was captured, while leading his lame horse, by a commando of about 60 Boers dressed in khaki and wearing helmets. When he discovered the party were Boers he threw away his rifle bolt and hid all his ammunition. Private Haggerty reported last evening. Private Fraser, the other missing man, was reported as being seen stripped by Boers, making his way to Klerksdorp, at 3 a.m. on 24th, in company with four other Canadians. On arriving on the Witpoort Ridge, the scouts, under Lieut. Callaghan, and 1st Troop 'A' Squadron, occupied the most southerly position. Three hundred yards north of them was Lieut. E. Blake Allan, with the 2nd Troop of 'A' Squadron, and about the same interval separated the 3rd Troop from the 2nd, and the 4th from the 3rd. I was with Lieut. Fishwick and the 3rd Troop, when word was sent back that the Boers were advancing on the position occupied by Lieuts. Tryon and Callaghan. I immediately had the horses led in rear of the 4th Troop and informed Lieuts. Richards and Hiam, of 'B' Squadron, telling the latter to carry the word along. Returning to the threatened position I met a scout returning with a young Boer prisoner. While questioning him I heard firing and immediately proceeded to the point from which it came. On arriving there I found that Lieuts. Callaghan, Tryon and E. B. Allan had retired with the troops to a favorable defensive position and, while there, had fired on three approaching Boers, killing two. After my arrival, Lieut. Callaghan and some scouts went forward to examine the bodies, which lay about 50 yards from the position. On hearing a movement in the bushes they fired several shots, wounding severely one man, as subsequently discovered. The rifle was taken from the nearest dead Boer and all retired to a position which I selected in rear of the 3rd Troop. A train of wagons was observed moving in a south-easterly direction across the south end of the kopje just as day was breaking, and Boers were seen inspanning on the western side of the hill, when it was noticed that the general movement of our troops had begun, consequently all thought of their capture had to be abandoned. I gave orders to mount and extend immediately on leaving the kopje. Owing to meeting the Boers, 'A' Squadron was not occupying its assigned position in the general scheme, part of 'D' and 'B' Squadrons having moved across our front. However, we filled in whatever gaps occurred on the right of the line. Later in the day Lieut. Callaghan and some scouts captured some wagons from the Boers, and Lieut. E. Blake Allan with 2nd Troop, brought them safely into camp, although followed for some time by several Boers. The 1st Troop, under Lieut. Tryon, was forming the centre of the advance for most of the day, while the 4th Troop and most of the 3rd Troop were in the second line under Sqdn. Sergt. Major Dyer.

*—Mentioned in final list submitted by me to the Commander-in-Chief, for continuous good service.
T. D. B. E., Lt.-Col.

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The horses being tired from the hard night's march, and having to move rapidly to catch up with the extended line, had the tendency to mix up the units, particularly as each Troop of 'A' Squadron left the ridge for the same point. Had it not been for Lieut. Callaghan's good work with the scouts, serious trouble might have occurred before the ridge could be left with safety.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

R. G. EDWARDS LECKIE, Capt.,
2nd Canadian Mounted Rifles.

To Lt. Col. T. D. B. Evans, C.B.,
Commandg. 2nd C.M.R.

"C."

From Lieut. R. F. Ryan, 2nd Canadian Mounted Rifles, to O.C., 2nd Canadian Mounted Rifles.

KLERKSDORP, June 15, 1902.

SIR,—I have the honour to report that, according to instructions, I reported to General Walter Kitchener, at his Headquarters near Klerksdorp, at 9.30 a.m. on June 4, 1902, having under my command 25 N. C. Officers and men from the 2nd Canadian Mounted Rifles.

At precisely 10 a.m. the General, with convoy and escort, moved northward across the veldt.

The detail of the troops told off for this expedition was as follows :—

Colonel Mercier, R.H.A. (in command of escort).				
Capt. Mann, C. S.O.				
1	Officer,	25	N.C.O.'s and men,	2nd Canadian Mounted Rifles.
1	"	25	"	R.H.A. Mounted Rifles.
1	"	25	"	Mounted Infantry.
1	"	25	"	New Zealanders and Australians.
1	"	25	"	Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders.

Making a total of the escort proper, apart from General Kitchener's personal staff of 7 officers and 125 N.C.O.'s and men.

After some hours' trekking, the party reached Palmeitfontein and camped for the night. Here Corporal McDonald, with one wagon from the 10th Canadian Field Hospital, was attached to the troops.

On the 5th, we marched to Ventersdorp. On the 6th, we still marched in a northerly direction, and without notable incident, to Tafleskop, a distance of 38 miles.

Leaving this latter place at 7 a.m. on the 7th, after a ride of about four miles, the party was met by General Delarey and his Secretary, Mr. Fenner. The greeting between General Kitchener and the famous Boer Commander was most cordial. The formalities over, we proceeded to Dorncomb, where the commandoes of both General Delarey and General Kemp, numbering in all 1,114 men, lay waiting our arrival. Dorncomb lies in a large depression, abounding with thorn trees, and about which are dotted the homes of the Burghers. All these houses were, as far as one could see, as yet untouched by the war, and about the grassy slopes between the clumps of bushes stock were grazing.

The party rode towards a spot where the commandoes could be seen gathered together upon a small rise of land, with rifles stacked, awaiting the time to surrender.

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Within a reasonable distance the British party halted, and General Kitchener, having dismounted, walked, in company with General Delarey and Mr. Fenner, to a spot where a large stone lay. On this he mounted and read to the assemblage the terms of the surrender. At its conclusion the Burghers gave three hearty cheers for His Majesty the King. Our General then gave a lunch, to which both Britons and Boers did ample justice; there being present of the former, all the staff officers and officers of the escort; and of the latter, Generals Delarey and Kemp, and all the field cornets of their joint commandoes.

The real work of the surrender was proceeded with immediately after the repast, the officers working in pairs and taking the age, names and district from which each of the Burghers came. I, in company with Capt. Burgess, of the M.I.'s, was detailed to the Johannesburg Commando, which included the remainder of the old Stadts Artillery and the Zarps, making all told a total of 635. Of the Stadts Artillery there were but one officer, one corporal and 12 men remaining; whilst of that once magnificent regiment, the Zarps, only 12 stood up to swear allegiance to the King.

The ages given by members of the commandoes were truly astonishing, the finished list ranging from 13 years to 75. The rank and file of this force impressed me strongly by not only their fine physique, but also by their generally smart appearance. It was most noticeable that about one-third of the whole were dressed in home-made suits of leather, capable of almost endless wear. It is further worthy of remark that an officer and six men, with two helics, being all who remained of General Delarey's Signalling Corps, also put in an appearance on the occasion. Of the rifles piled in our wagons, about one-half were Lee-Enfield, captured at one time or another from our forces; and the ammunition, when counted, only totalled about twelve rounds to each rifle.

In conversation with General Kemp upon matters connected with the war, I took occasion to ask him how many men were in the force that attacked Col. Cookson's Column at Brakspruit, and he assured me that the number was about 2,400. Of the Boer losses on that occasion he would say nothing. At 4 p.m., having completed the work in connection with the surrender, we moved in a westerly direction to Murricks, distance about 7 miles, and there camped for the night.

The 8th was uneven^dful. The party halted for the noon hour at Druffontein, advancing later to Weigleb roomspruit and there making our camp for that night.

At 7.30 a.m. upon the 9th., General Walter Kitchener, escorted by myself and a Troop of Canadians, rode to the Waterkloof. Here we found the Boers, to the number of 800, laagered in another depression, similar to Dorncomb; their wagons, women, children, horses and oxen, all being with them.

General Kitchener at once rode in and was surprised to find the Burghers all armed and in a very turbulent mood. General Delarey went at once to ascertain the cause of the trouble and returning to General Kitchener explained that the Boers wanted time in which to have explained to them some points of the surrender on which they were not sure. Accordingly we retired. After a wait of nearly two hours General Delarey again returned, and said that the party could now come into the laager. We did so and the surrender commenced, it must be confessed with not very good grace upon the part of the Boers, who, in many cases, angrily threw down their arms in a heap, some times so heavily as to break them and render them useless. One typical Boer, well over six feet in height, and with a huge growth of shaggy whiskers, strode to the front and holding up his rifle said—'I have carried this over two years and it has killed more than one British soldier. Now it may go.' He whirled it about his head and flung it many feet away; then strode away through the thorn bushes.

General Celliers (pronounced by the Boer Cell-gee) was in command of this body. They were a far rougher lot than those of General Delarey or General Kemp, and hailed from Zeerust, Lichtenburg and Mafeking. I might here mention that at this surrender, as well as at all others on this trip, the Field Cornets were allowed to keep their arms.

Towards the end of the proceedings at this laager it was discovered that the Burghers had one fifteen pounder (field gun) not accounted for, and were promptly told that they would not be allowed to return to their farms till they brought it in. They

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accordingly detailed a party and the missing weapon was promptly found and came rumbling back into our possession.

The General and escort then moved on to Lichtenburg, accompanied by the Boers, and, having arrived there, camped in a square of the town; the Burghers occupying another. On the ride from Waterkloof to Lichtenburg an incident occurred in which General Kitchener narrowly escaped serious injury. The party had just arrived at the farm of General Delarey, and the Officers were galloping over the veldt in search of springbok, when General Kitchener, raising his rifle, took quick aim at one of the flying beasts. There was a loud report and the General's rifle was seen to fall to the ground. It was shortly learned that the bolt of the weapon had blown out and passed through the General's helmet, narrowly missing his head. In fact a small piece of the flying metal did graze his cheek.

Leaving Lichtenburg on the morning of the 11th, the party marched to Rooijant-jestfontein, which was reached about noon. This place is most remarkable, being a Kafir town of 5,000 inhabitants, with church, square and residences, all of a substantial and symmetrical type. The houses which we saw were all very clean and the whole town a credit to the native population. The afternoon was taken up by trekking to Nitschot, where General Kitchener decided to stay for the night.

On the 12th the party advanced to Goedgedacht. The day was miserably cold and raw, and upon reaching our destination we found 500 Boers waiting to surrender. We also found a Boer Hospital with two doctors and half a dozen nurses. Most of the men had on British Cavalry cloaks to protect them from the weather. This surrender being completed and rations issued, General Kitchener, placing six men from each mounted unit of the escort under my command, ordered me to accompany him to Riet Vlei, some 25 miles distance. We reached our destination in three hours, after a very fast ride. The transport had in the meantime taken a short cut to the same place from the camp of the night before. Early on the morning of the 13th we left for Klerksdorp, reaching that point at noon. General Kitchener here congratulated the escort upon the excellence of its work during the trek.

I may say that at various points along all the route parties of Boers had surrendered, making the grand total of surrenders, the time out, and distances travelled, as follow :—

Surrenders.....	3,000
Days Out.....	10
Distance travelled.....	375 miles.

During the trip I was enabled to get excellent snapshots of General Delarey, General Kemp, General Celliers, and all Field Cornets.

It is a pleasure to me to be able to testify, before closing this report, to the excellent behaviour of the men under my command throughout the whole trip, and to bring to your notice the willing manner in which all duties were undertaken. I would also wish to express my satisfaction at the able way in which Sergt. Milne, as Troop Sergeant, handled all work which devolved upon him.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

R. H. RYAN, Lieut.,
2nd Can. Mtd. Rifles.

APPENDIX D.

SECOND CANADIAN MOUNTED RIFLES.

LIST OF NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND MEN KILLED IN ACTION, DIED OF WOUNDS RECEIVED IN ACTION, OR OF DISEASE.

Regtl. No.	Rank.	Name.	Cause of Death.	Date of Death.	Where buried.
789	Private.....	Moore, R. J.....	Dysentery.....	19-3-02	Newcastle.
157	Sergeant....	Perry, J. C.....	} Killed in action at } Boschbult.	31-3-02	Boschbult.
162	Corporal....	Sherritt, A.....			
838	Private.	Peters, W. T.....			
762	"	Vollrath, W.....			
191	"	Huston, M. G. A..			
175	"	Evans, C. N.....	} Died of wounds re- ceived in action at Boschbult.	1-4-02	Boschbult.
213	"	Milligan, W. P. K		2-4 02	Driekuil.
862	"	West, A.....			
347	"	Campbell, D. H..			
243	Corporal....	Knisley, W. A.....	} Killed in action.....	2-4-02	{ About four miles south of Wolmorans, along the telegraph line.
285	Private....	Day, T. B.....			
672	"	Leslie, W. J.....	Enteric.....	17-4-02	Germiston.
15	Corporal....	Howard, F. S. McL...	Died of wounds received in action at Boschbult.	27-4-02	Klerksdorp.
509	Private.....	Drury, J.	Enteric	21-4-02	"
78	Farrier-Sgt.	Margeson, J. R.....	"	22-5-02	Vryburg.
865	Private.....	Banfield, E. S	"	5-6-02	Germiston.
720	Shoeing- smith.	Hunter, W. H.....	Died of wounds received in action at Boschbult.	30-6-02	"

APPENDIX E.

SECOND CANADIAN MOUNTED RIFLES.

LIST OF OFFICERS, NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND MEN WOUNDED
IN ACTION.

Regtl. No.	Rank.	Name.	Date.	Nature of Wound.
	Lieutenant	Ryan, R. H.	31-3-02	Slight.
	"	Mackay, G. B.	"	Serious.
	"	Markham, R. F.	"	Severe.
419	Private	Fisher, J. C.	"	Serious.
854	"	Fortey, A.	"	Slight.
465	"	Hendryx, P.	"	"
339	Sergeant ..	Othen, C. R.	"	"
380	Corporal	Simms, J.	"	"
329	Sergeant	Western, T.	"	"
884	Private	McDonald, Alexander.	"	"
750	"	Dennehy, F. W.	"	Severe.
840	"	Grafius, J. C.	"	Dangerous.
804	"	Hodges, F. B.	"	Severe.
709	Sergeant	Ingram, L. deC.	24-3-02	Slight.
845	Private	Liezert, S. M.	31-3-02	Dangerous.
744	Sergeant	Milne, A.	"	Severe.
795	Private	Shelton, L.	"	"
86	"	Beeswanger, J. N.	"	Slight.
93	Shoeing-smith ..	Derrah, C. A.	"	Severe.
71	Private	Hawes, H.	"	Slight.
169	Private	Ballard, H. E.	"	Slight.
252	Corporal ..	Bond, J. C.	"	"
289	Private	Corson, C. S.	"	Serious.
375	Farrier Sergeant	Dewar, N. M.	"	Slight.
266	Private	Ferguson, A.	"	"
193	"	Kendell, J. A.	"	"
198	"	Millen, J. W.	"	Severe.
158	Shoeing-smith ..	Minchin, J. K.	"	Dangerous.
161	Private	Pyke, F. A.	"	Slight.
184	"	Rorison, C. K.	"	Severe.
267	"	Smith, F. A.	"	Dangerous.
177	"	Stokes, W.	"	Severe.
166	Sergeant	Wilkinson, J. A.	"	Dangerous.
168	Private	Monro, A. E.	"	Slight.
635	"	Cooper, F.	"	"
696	"	Murphy, M.	"	"
400	Farrier-Sergeant	McKugo, G.	"	Dangerous.
601	Private	McPherson, W. E.	"	Slight.
676	"	Smith, W. F.	"	"
567	"	Tennant, J.	"	Dangerous.
629	"	Wildman, F. C.	"	Slight.

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APPENDIX F.

SECOND CANADIAN MOUNTED RIFLES.

LIST of Officers, N.C.O.'s and Men Who Returned to Canada on *Winifredian*.

Lieut.-Colonel Evans, T. D. B. Major Merritt, W. H. " Cameron, G. W. Surg.-Major Devine, J. A. " Duff, H. R. Vet.-Captain Riddle, R. Captain Moodie, J. D. " Elmsley, J. H. " Leckie, J. E. " Macdonald, J. F. " Thacker, P. E. " Snider, I. R. Captain and Adjutant Church, F. " Q.-Master Graham, J. Lieutenant Tryon, C. R. " Richards, J. C. " Ryan, R. H. " Marshall, W. R. " Ashmead, A. F. " Dixon, F. H.	Lieutenant Callaghan, T. H. " Carruthers, B. " Kirkpatrick, G. H. " Douglas, H. S. " Mackay, G. B. " Fishwick, H. F. W. " Clarkson, E. P. " Hiam, H. " Brunton, H. G. " Farrell, G. W. M. " Lambkin, H. J. " Graham, J. D. " Allan, J. W. " Demers, S. J. A. " Gault, A. H. " Loudon, W. J. " Simpson, C. P. B. " Rodden, W. Vet.-Lieutenant James, A. E.
Head-Quarters Staff— No. —, R.S.M. Hynes, J. 519, Q.M.S. Reichert, E. 548, " Harris, F. E. 859, Staff-Armourer Sergt. Donaldson, R. 855, Staff-Sergt. Bliss, D. C. F. 668, Sergeant Bowie, G. S. 269, Corpl. Bugler McCormick. 352, Corporal Kelly, P. H. 194, Lance-Sergt. Niven, J. K. 690, Private Bennett, C. E. 304, " Burgess, E. L. 172, " Burr, R. 340, " Cooper, H. 443, " Defries, T. 4, " Duchene, H. 154, " Ferguson, E. A. 447, " Graham, E. 774, " Grestock, H. 683, " Guy, W. F. 277, " Harrison, W. L. 857, " Isaacs, C. M. 316, " Macdonald, D. A. 474, " Powell, E. 486, " Sexton, F.	880, Private Clayton, E. H. 423, " Cooke, C. S. 420, " Cooke, W. 413, " Cooke, G. H. 115, Bugler, Cooke, W. C. 333, Private Cooney, C. 369, " Comborough, C. 378, Corporal Coulter, R. J. 427, Private Crossley, F. E. 394, " Dean, G. 315, " Devine, C. 300, S.S.M. Dyer, W. A. 345, Private Elliott, E. N. 381, " Ellis, F. C. 357, " Erswell, H. W. 419, " Fisher, J. C. 366, " George, H. 343, " Giles, T. H. 425, " Gilroy, C. H. 383, Lance-Corpl. Gladden, F. W. 371, Private Glen, J. F. 328, " Gordon, H. 372, " Goss, W. H. 318, " Grindey, J. 872, " Groat, G. C. 421, " Hackney, A. N. 435, " Haggerty, A. 367, Lance-Corpl. Harper, W. H. 361, Private Hart, E. 404, " Hayward, E. J. 348, " Herriot, A. A. 353, Corporal Hilder, A. E. 402, Sergeant Hughes, T. P. 384, Private Isley, W. 875, " Jackman, H. 364, " Jackson, A. S. 365, " Jenkins, D. 359, " Kendrew, C. E. 879, " Kerr, M. M. 382, " King, C. E.
"A" Squadron— No. 429, Private Anderson, B. H. 363, " Andrews, W. H. 905, " Ball, H. A. 326, S.-smith Barnard, G. E. 349, Private Barrett, J. Y. 337, " Baty, W. 428, " Botterell, T. 434, " Boyce, A. C. 373, Corporal Bradley, W. A. 225, Private Bredin, J. W. 403, " Brent, J. 317, " Buchanan, J. J. 323, " Cameron, M. C.	

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"A" Squadron—*Con.*

No. 342, Private King, J. L.
 871, Sergeant Lee, H. A.
 356, Private Leighton, A.
 433, " Little, H.
 412, " Livingstone, J. H.
 396, " Lowe, F. T.
 401, " Maitland, T. R.
 426, " Martin, J. S.
 341, " Millard, T.
 325, " Morrison, D.
 406, " Murray, D.
 335, " McKinney, M. E.
 327, S. Smith McLean, W. J.
 368, Private McLellan, P.
 395, " Nanson, E. W.
 336, " Nex, A. R.
 358, " Nixon, H. B.
 436, " Pauline, J. A.
 362, " Payette, L. C.
 858, " Pelly, P. B.
 410, " Rennie, C.
 393, " Robertson, W.
 338, " Rose, J.
 370, " Rowell, J.
 314, Lce.-Corpl. Ryan, J.
 306, S.Q.M.S. Sawyer, W. S.
 307, Corporal Sherlock, H.
 380, " Simms, J.
 354, Private Slack, J.
 322, " Smith, A. P.
 876, " Smith, A. R.
 387, Lce.-Corpl. Stringer, A.
 312, Private Tegart, H.
 334, " Tempest, A.
 311, " Treston, J.
 385, " Tuck, E. S.
 329, Sergeant Western, T.
 856, Private Whitehead, J.
 288, Bugler Williams, D. F.
 418, Corporal Wilson, T. R.
 874, Private Young, F. C.
 303, " Wallace, A.

"B" Squadron.—

No. 410, Sergeant Adams, D. E.
 498, Private Alexander, J. B.
 506, " Anderson, J.
 870, Lce.-Corpl. Arnaud, E. M.
 494, Private Baird, J.
 456, " Barton, M. E.
 457, " Beckton, J.
 557, " Brown, J.
 523, " Burke, F. G.
 502, " Campbell, W. J.
 503, " Cantrill, F.
 493, " Carleton, C. H.
 520, Sergeant Carson, T. E.
 538, Private Christopher, A. M.
 233, " Clarke, S. A.
 732, " Clay, F.
 521, " Conway, A.
 890, " Cooke, W.
 458, " Copeman, G.
 556, " Craig, D.
 913, Buglar Crane, H.
 860, Private Crerar, P. D. S.
 545, " de Pass, F. C.
 459, " Dewey, J.
 492, " Dickson, G. A.
 863, " Dolphin, J. R.
 239, " Dowling, J. E.
 543, " Entwistle, J.
 445, " Fay, A. W.
 141, " Fleming, M. J.
 461, " Gamsby, G.
 529, " Gillis, J.
 510, " Gowen, E. D.
 446, " Gwyn, E. C. H.

No. 462, Private Hall, F. A.
 463, " Hall, G. L.
 448, " Hamilton, E.
 504, " Harland, A. S.
 564, " Harrison, W.
 135, " Hasell, J.
 497, " Hennessy, J. T.
 149, " Hill, J. L.
 888, " Hughes, C. N.
 886, " Hunter, J.
 434, " Irvine, R. B.
 535, " Irvine, R. E.
 547, Lce.-Corpl. Jannings, G. L.
 487, Sergeant Kembry, S. J.
 885, Private Kennedy, A.
 537, " Kristofferson, A.
 563, " Kyle, W.
 539, " Laidlaw, A.
 491, " Lapslie, E.
 891, " Law, J.
 505, " Leitch, C. T.
 587, Sergeant Martin, J.
 465, Private Metcalf, W. S.
 555, " Millar, J.
 512, " Milward, E. P.
 469, " Mitchell, J. G.
 468, " Monkman, W. I.
 792, " Moodie, A. D.
 779, " Moodie, D. G.
 130, " Moore, M.
 439, Lce.-Sergt. More, P. J.
 467, Private Moseley, D. H.
 907, " Murphy, A.
 882, " Murphy, E.
 546, " Murray, E. F.
 559, " Myles, A.
 416, " McAllister, T. L.
 481, " McCloy, A. R.
 884, " McDonald, Alexander.
 883, " McDonald, Archibald.
 500, " McEown, P. R.
 471, " McEwen, D. J.
 528, " McGillivray, D. J.
 480, " McIver, N.
 808, " McIvor, D.
 566, S. Smith, McKenzie, J.
 533, Private McMechan, C. A.
 551, " McMullen, G. E.
 187, " McMurphy, A.
 472, Corporal McNeill, J.
 560, Private McTavish, J. W.
 536, " Neff, C.
 160, " Oelschlager, A.
 473, " O'Flynn, W. A.
 478, Corporal Oliver, J.
 128, Private Paget, T. E.
 514, Lance Corporal Peters, C. B.
 887, Private Phillips, G. G.
 752, Corporal Richardson, W. G.
 542, Private Riddall, A. E.
 475, " Robinson, J.
 133, " Rogers, L. V.
 257, S. S. M. Routh, P. G.
 889, Private Ryan, P.
 526, " Sayce, G. J. C.
 527, S.-Smith, Sayce, W.
 148, Private Scott, D. G.
 451, " Sharp, L. L.
 511, Farr.-Sergt. Slack W. E.
 530, Private Smith, A. F.
 476, " Steel, G.
 489, " Steele, R. E.
 227, " Storey, T. F.
 515, " Sutherland, J. A.
 482, " Sutherland, H. A.
 483, " Sutherland, T. L.
 454, Corporal Thomas, P. G.
 868, Private Townshend, G. E.
 165, " Tylor, H. E.

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„ B ” Squadron—*Con.*

No. 499, Private Underwood, P.
 477, „ Wallace, W. W.
 452, „ Walsh, N.
 550, „ Williams, H. E.
 455, S.Q.M.S. Woods, W.

“ C ” Squadron—

No. 718, Private Archer, G. C.
 717, „ Archer, T.
 794, „ Barry, J.
 763, Lce.-Sergt. Bate, E. S.
 901, Private Baxter, W. B.
 755, „ Bayne, R.
 821, „ Bell, W. McP.
 754, „ Bennett, R. T.
 898, „ Boyer, A.
 897, „ Brandon, E. J.
 830, „ Brown, W. H.
 815, Corporal Burnside, A. J.
 825, Private Butler, S.
 787, „ Campbell, D. R.
 831, „ Campbell, L. A.
 761, „ Chase, M.
 878, „ Clampitt, J. H.
 532, „ Clampitt, F. R.
 791, „ Cooke, P.
 721, „ Coutts, J.
 756, „ Cudmore, J. G.
 832, Corporal Custance, J. H. M.
 796, Saddler Dallas, R.
 750, Private Dennehy, F. W.
 782, „ Donald, J. J.
 805, „ Douglas, J.
 619, S.Q.M.S. Dunlop, C. J. A. C.
 742, Private Ellis, A. H.
 747, „ Falconer, W. McL.
 748, „ Fleming, S. C. B.
 733, „ Gallagher, D.
 834, Corporal Genest, J. A. A.
 793, Private Gooding, J. E. P.
 581, „ Gow, A. M.
 730, „ Gregson, H.
 822, „ Hale, J. H.
 728, Corporal Harper, F. V.
 760, Lce. Corporal Hawtrey, R. O.
 12, Private Hebert, F.
 739, „ Henry W. J.
 745, „ Hewetson, H. J.
 835, Farr. Sergt. Hilliard, G. L.
 738, „ Hingston, M. E.
 810, Private Hogan, L. H.
 767, „ Huckerby, A.
 709, Sergeant Ingram, L. deC.
 731, Private Jefferson, W. E.
 768, „ Johnson, J.
 844, „ Joyce, H.
 896, „ Kerfoot, E.
 540, „ Killaly, H.
 807, „ Lambert, R. A.
 845, „ Liezert, S. M.
 843, S. Smith Lovatt, S.
 741, Private Lowes, R. T.
 819, „ Lowes, S. H.
 866, „ Mair, C. G.
 842, „ Manahan, G. F.
 518, Sergeant Martin, H. J.
 814, Private Menary, J. A.
 781, „ Miller, F. C.
 744, Sergeant Milne, A.
 302, „ Milthorp, H.
 749, Private Mitchell, E. J.
 894, „ Moore, E.
 751, „ Morgan, W. H.
 729, Lce. Corpl. Munro, H. S.
 764, Private McBryan, A.
 831, S. Smith McColl, A. E.
 769, Private McDaniel, M. G.
 723, „ McDowall, D. T.

No. 824, Private McEwen, C.
 711, S. Smith McLeod, A.
 712, Private McLeod, H.
 847, „ McMillan, L.
 303, „ McMillan, T.
 826, „ Neelands, S.
 757, „ Newman, W. S.
 743, „ Nicholls, H. F.
 811, „ Orr, F.
 839, „ Parsons, F. V.
 726, „ Pearson, T. W.
 740, „ Price, H.
 771, „ Reid, A. I.
 778, „ Richardson, W.
 737, „ Robertson, A. P.
 772, Lce. Corpl. Robinson, G. F.
 765, Private Rogers, C. A.
 554, „ Rooke, G. C.
 818, „ Routh, A.
 736, „ Ryan, W. C.
 759, „ Sale, I. M.
 783, „ Saville, F. G.
 790, „ Shirkie, T. A.
 809, „ Smith, W. G.
 517, S. S. M. Stayner, R. W.
 713, Private Strang, C. S.
 786, Bugler Stoakes, V. J. A.
 770, Private Thornewill, G. S.
 801, Corporal Walker, A.
 724, Private Watson, H.
 799, „ Webb, J.
 727, „ Whitaker, F. H.
 725, „ Williams, F.
 902, „ Willis, J. W.
 828, Lce. Corpl. Wilson, E. G.
 829, Private Wilson, G. H.

“ D ” Squadron.—

No. 88, Private Addy, F. W.
 21, „ Alexander, P. C.
 22, S. Smith Alexander, W.
 44, Private Allen, J.
 3, „ Atkinson, G.
 255, „ Baxter, J. R.
 26, „ Bedbrooke, J. H.
 86, „ Beeswanger, J. N.
 89, Sergeant Bettie, F. E.
 25, Private Bickerstaff, A. E.
 507, Lce.-Corpl. Bleakney, C. E.
 23, „ Bolster, A. E.
 79, Bugler Boosey, E. A.
 113, Private Brace, N. T.
 28, „ Brookhouse, R. J. G.
 249, „ Brown, J. A.
 292, „ Brunt, A.
 90, „ Burns, M. J.
 453, Sergeant Callin, T. A.
 432, Farr. Sergt. Carey, E. G.
 259, Private Clarkson, L.
 21, Corporal Comeau, H. T.
 305, Private Cormack, J.
 72, „ Cosgrove, E.
 57, „ Crawford, A. W.
 56, „ Crocker, W. A.
 45, „ Dalzell, J. C.
 53, „ Dease, R. D.
 93, S. Smith Derrah, C. A.
 58, Private Eakin, J. I.
 97, „ Fairfowl, R. M.
 80, „ Falconer, H. D.
 116, Corporal Ferguson, W.
 108, „ Finnamore, B.
 96, Private Fox, S. E.
 54, „ Frampton, W.
 84, „ Francis, J. T.
 74, „ Fraser, G. A.
 75, „ Fullerton, J. W.
 30, „ Galt, S. A.
 45, „ Gourdeau, E. R.

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"D" Squadron—*Con.*

No 98, Private Graham, C.
 250, Bugler Gurnett, E.
 32, Private Hanson, T. H.
 34, " Harquail, W.
 33, " Harrington, J. A.
 124, " Harris, LeRoy.
 71, " Hawes, H.
 214, " Hayward, G. F.
 83, " Huntington, P. B.
 705, Bugler Johnston, H. D.
 70, Corporal Jordan, A.
 81, Private Kelly, H. E.
 41, " Lamoureux, G. W.
 117, " Lane, W.
 7, " Mahoney, J. J.
 68, " Marsden, C. B.
 119, " Matheson, D. I.
 118, " Matheson, J.
 577, " Matheson, J. W.
 35, " Mathewson, J. W.
 251, S.-Smith Michaud, D.
 87, S. Smith Mitchell, D. A.
 48, Private Moody, O. B.
 13, S. S. M. Mooney, I.
 77, Private Munday, H.
 8, " McCabe, J. S.
 100, " McCully, J. R.
 61, " McDonald, N.
 40, Lce. Corpl. MacInnes, A. D.
 101, Private McIntyre, H.
 120, " McKrae, R.
 703, " Nesbitt, T. G.
 49, " Niven, H. D. A.
 708, " Noble, R. E.
 297, " Palmer, H. L.
 102, " Parry, W.
 37, " Patterson, T. A.
 103, " Penney, R. S.
 112, " Phillips, R. J.
 38, " Pownall, E. W.
 69, Lce. Corpl. Purcell, L. A.
 104, Private Rawlings, J. N.
 553, " Reynolds, W. L.
 17, " Roberts, P. F. C.
 105, " Rose, J. A.
 401, " Ross, I.
 10, " Roy, O.
 73, " Ryan, J. P.
 122, Lce.-Corpl. Seller, R.
 66, Private Seymour, C. J.
 85, " Shaw, D. H.
 106, " Simpson, A.
 19, Sergeant Smith, A. A.
 64, Private Smith, H. H.
 293, " Sady, C.
 290, " Stainsby, I. W.
 18, " Sutherland, A.
 294, " Terry, B. J.
 42, " Toole, J. L.
 123, " Walker, J. S.
 50, " Watson, J. L.
 59, S.Q.M.S. White, A. A.
 236, Sergeant Whitlow, F. M.
 16, Private Willett, S. T.
 67, " Wright, P. W. G.
 20, Corporal Youngson, J. S.

"E" Squadron.—

No. 247, Private Agassiz, H. R. G.
 274, " Anderson, J. W.
 620, " Barnard, W. H.
 202, " Birns, R.
 252, Corporal Bond, J. C.
 137, Private Bowman, W.
 220, " Boyle, R. A.
 272, " Brace, A. J.
 240, S.S.M. Brooker, L.
 212, Sergt. Brown, W. W.

No. 296, Corporal Bushfield, F.
 147, " Cairns, J.
 151, Private Cairns, R.
 129, " Carson, D.
 198, Corporal Clark, F.
 206, Lance-Corpl. Clendenning, G. N.
 261, Private Cline, J. G.
 158, " Cockburn, R.
 260, " Cooke, E. Q. D. P.
 289, " Corson, C. S.
 223, S.-Smith Craig, F. G.
 173, Private Craig, N.
 209, " Crockett, S. A.
 231, " Crowe, A. R.
 219, " Daniels, G.
 375, Farr.-Sgt. Dewar, N. M.
 291, Bugler Donaghy, T. C.
 222, Saddler Dundas, J. R.
 284, Private Eagleson, E.
 140, " Early, J. H.
 266, " Ferguson, A.
 150, " Guy, H. J.
 234, " Hamilton, T. R.
 281, " Harper, G. I.
 286, " Hartford, J.
 241, Sergt. Hodgins, E. W.
 216, Bugler Hubbs, F. S.
 132, Lance-Corpl. Irish, V. A.
 156, Private Jones, J. McC.
 136, " Kelly, J. N.
 193, " Kendall, J. A.
 143, " Killen, C.
 256, " Knight, E. L.
 200, " Letten, J. E.
 196, Saddler Little, F. M.
 908, S. Smith Lloy, G. W.
 244, Sergeant Middleton, J. R.
 265, Private Minett, E.
 278, " Minett, H. C.
 188, Lce.Cpl. Monteith, A.
 268, Private Moody, H. D. E.
 248, Lce.Cpl. Morrison, W. J.
 168, Private Munro, A. E.
 271, " McArthur, J.
 287, " McBride, A. F.
 280, " McCall, R. C.
 295, " McCall, W. S.
 199, " McCamis, H.
 217, " McDonnell, F. J.
 211, " McKay, R. J.
 182, " McLean, N.
 264, " MacRae, J. A.
 144, " Noyes, G. W.
 238, " Owen, T. G.
 201, " Paisley, D. S.
 258, " Pellatt, F. M.
 237, " Powell, C. H.
 190, " Prebble, A. H.
 282, " Press, L. J.
 215, " Price, P. R.
 155, " Reed, H.
 912, " Reid, W. J.
 178, " Russell, R. S.
 153, " Sargeant, R.
 275, " Schuck, F. H. W.
 208, " Shea, J.
 192, " Simmons, R. S.
 195, " Spencer, W.
 253, " Spink, W. B.
 163, Corporal Stephenson, B.
 279, Private Stephenson, G. H.
 177, " Stokes, W.
 138, " Sutherland, F. H. I.
 164, " Sutton, E.
 210, " Truesdale, A.
 204, " Tucker, W. T.
 221, Saddler Turner, R. H.
 246, " Waudby, E.
 167, Lce.Cpl. Wade, J.

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" E " Squadron—*Con.*

No. 242, S.Q.M.R. Ward, R.
 245, Private Weller, E. T.
 273, " Wilkinson, C. R.
 179, " Wilson, J.
 707, " Wilson, W. D.
 263, Sergeant Winter, F. W.
 183, Private Yule, A. C.

" F " Squadron.—

No. 604, Private Acorn, A. L.
 687, " Allen, M. B.
 591, " Allingham, H. J.
 625, Lce.Cpl. Athawes, W. F.
 607, Private Baker, C.
 24, Saddler Barr, R.
 630, Private Bates, E.
 586, " Bayntun, A. H.
 634, " Beamont, R.
 650, " Beckett, A.
 599, " Bettie, H. H.
 441, Sergeant Bingham, R. F.
 575, Corporal Blanchard, A. D.
 584, Private Bowes, J. A.
 660, " Bradburn, W. C.
 589, Sergeant Brown, I. B.
 698, Private Bryson, N. D.
 677, " Buchanan, W. H.
 689, " Cameron, K. F.
 608, " Cameron, S.
 647, " Chandler, G.
 588, " Church, W. G.
 632, Corporal Clark, J.
 652, Private Cline, H. S.
 645, " Coburn, A.
 569, " Craig, S.
 661, " Cranfield, A. B.
 581, " Curren, R.
 909, S.-Smith Curtis, A.
 688, Private Davies, A.
 301, S.S.M. Docherty, M.
 637, Private Duggan, G.
 594, " Earle, J. I.
 701, " Elliott, P. J.
 675, Bugler Elliott, R. J.
 642, Private Evans, W. E.
 657, " Faulkner, W. A.
 627, " Forcell, G. J.
 699, " Foster, G. W.
 680, Lance-Corpl. Franklin, J. C.
 851, Private Fraser, T. A.
 595, " French, H.
 600, " Fry, G. H.
 624, " Galloway, W. E.
 613, " Garnett, F. C.
 693, " Goodwin, W.
 621, " Gray, A. C.
 484, S.Q.M.S. Hamilton, C.

No. 579, Private Harding, H. F.
 695, " Higgins, A.
 673, " Holland, E. H.
 696, " Hynes, P.
 649, Lance-Corpl. Innes, J.
 574, Private Jackson, W. H. H.
 700, " Johnson, F. G.
 573, " Keating, M. F.
 653, " Knox, J. A.
 603, " Lawlor, J. E.
 659, " Lendon, J.
 679, Corporal Long, R. A.
 691, Private Marrison, G. H.
 663, " Might, G.
 618, " Montgomery, W.
 576, " Muir, F.
 685, " Macdonald, A. E.
 686, " Macdonell, W. K.
 669, Corporal Macdougall, H. V.
 656, Private McCracken, S.
 614, " McCurdy, J. F.
 596, " McIntyre, R.
 400, Farrier-Sergt. McKugo, G.
 601, Private McPherson, W. E.
 850, " Nelson, G. R.
 640, " Nendrick, N.
 694, " Norton, W. E.
 639, " Nugent, A. G.
 665, " O'Connor, L.
 636, " Orr, J. E.
 848, S.-Smith Parsons, J. P.
 598, Private Parry, A.
 682, " Roberts, E.
 681, " Roddy, E.
 646, " Roe, G. S.
 622, " Rousseaux, T. E. H.
 654, " Scott, G. A.
 671, Bugler Scott, J. O.
 626, Private Sheldrick, A. G.
 11, " Shirley, C. E.
 648, Sergeant Sitwell, F. A. H.
 676, Private Smith, W. F.
 616, " Smythe, R. J.
 570, " Spencer, G. W.
 590, S.-Smith Stone, G.
 651, Private Tilbury, J. H.
 679, " Tinan, H. L.
 609, " Tripp, E. H.
 664, " Trotter, J. A.
 549, Sergeant Vernon, W. G. H.
 633, Corporal Walker, J. H.
 702, Private Wells, G. A.
 610, " Wigle, L. A.
 629, " Wildman, F. C.
 643, " Williams, B. B.
 593, " Wood, F.
 611, Lance-Corpl. Wright, H. O.
 641, Private Yeoman, C. H.

T. D. B. EVANS Lieut.-Colonel,
Commanding 2nd C.M.R.

18-7-02.

F 1.

SECOND CANADIAN MOUNTED RIFLES.

List of Officers, N. C. Officers. and Men left in South Africa on Command, &c.

On Command—Lieut. R. H. Moir.

Resigned Commissions.—Lieut. E. Blake Allan, Lieut. R. F. Markham, Lieut. A. D. Reford.

No. 464	Corporal	Huddle, J. R.....	} On Command.
442	Private	Carpenter, J. V. E....	
773	"	Williams, W. P.....	
854	"	Fortey, A.	
174	"	Devitt, E. A.....	} Left in Provost Prison at Klerksdorp.
319	"	Howe, G.....	
379	"	Dunn, T.....	
892	"	Burns, W. V.....	
51	"	Hunt, G.....	} Absented themselves without leave ; and missed the ship. Forfeit all pay from June 27, 1902.
111	"	Jones, S.....	
107	"	Williams, J. H.....	
146	"	Adams, E.....	
152	"	Carson, J.....	
853	"	McNeill, J.....	
684	"	Conley, W. F.....	
460	"	Gillard, J. C.....	

16-7-02.

T. D. B. EVANS, Lt.-Col.
Commanding 2nd Canadian Mounted Rifles.

F 2.

SECOND CANADIAN MOUNTED RIFLES.

List of N. C. O.'s. and Men Invalided Home.

"A" Squadron.	No. 895	Private	Lake, T
"C" Squadron.	No. 840	"	Graffius, J. C.
	806	"	Rust, J. A.
"D" Squadron.	No. 94	"	Davidson, C. McC.
	52	"	Paradis, E. C.
"E" Squadron.	No. 283	Sergeant	Rodger, W. D.
"F" Squadron.	No. 612	Private	Chalk, C.
	583	"	Moore, E. H.

16-7-02.

T. D. B. EVANS, Lt.-Col.
Commanding 2nd Canadian Mounted Rifles.

F 3.

SECOND CANADIAN MOUNTED RIFLES.

LIST of N. C. Officers and Men Discharged in South Africa.

Head-Quarters Staff—

722, Private Brazel, D. F.
 389, " Eyre, G.
 No. 472, Saddler-Sergeant McMillan, C. J.
 43, Private Wilson, J. R.

"A" Squadron—

No. 390, Private Bolton, N. F.
 391, " Bowers, G. A.
 114, Shoeing-Smith Burrows, W. E.
 408, Private Cape, A.
 351, " Carter, A. StL.
 350, Lance-Corporal Carter, G. StL.
 355, Private Carwell, N.
 893, " Clarke, J. W.
 321, " Forster, F. W.
 424, " Fraser, H. B.
 386, " Fry, J.
 309, " Gammond, O.
 405, " Hendryx, P.
 906, " Hill, G. N. T.
 415, " Howden, A. L.
 552, " Kerr, F.
 331, " Kingdon, H. S.
 414, " Knight, G. M.
 437, " Martin, R. C.
 377, Lance-Corporal Meiklejohn, J.
 324, Sergeant-Farrier Milligan, W. W.
 346, Lance-Corporal McGregor, S. J.
 397, Private McKenzie, A. W.
 388, " " C.
 392, " McNeil, A. C.
 339, Sergeant Othen, C. R.
 411, Private Radwell, A.
 430, " Robinson, H.
 320, " Seward, F.
 330, " Spalding, G. B.
 374, " Stuckey, A. J.
 376, Corporal Todd, J. M.
 417, Private Ward, J. C.
 360, " Wollaston, F.

"B" Squadron—

No. 466, Private Miller, H.
 903, " Schamehorn, M.
 904, " Sullivan, W. F.
 479, " Terry, N. F.

"C" Squadron—

No. 846, Private Barker, W. J.
 817, " Cameron, R. J.
 788, " Carmichael, H. H.
 812, " Coryell, J. A.

No. 777, Private Elliott, J. C.
 802, " Gower, P. E. L.
 735, " Hannah, D. C.
 758, Corporal Lloyd, R.
 820, Private Lockhardt, S.
 734, " Mitchell, A. S.
 746, " McMillan, J. I.
 852, Sergeant McNair, J. C.
 753, Private Price W.
 837, " Richardson, A. E.
 714, Lance-Sergeant Rooke, C. W.
 715, Private Rooke, R. P.
 836, " Sullivan, D. M.
 849, Lance-Corporal White, A.
 332, Private Wilkinson, T.

"D" Squadron—

No. 47, Private Carlin, J. F.
 92, " Colwell, N. B.
 1, Sergeant Dynes, E. J.
 65, Private Harrison, T. J.
 6, " Maxwell, C. M.
 2, " Morrison, J. A.
 121, " McCabe, S. T.
 82, " MacDonald, J. J.
 62, " McKenzie, M.
 60, " Ruggles, N. C.
 869, Squadron Sgt.-Major Woodhouse, A. F.

"E" Squadron—

No. 169, Private Ballard, H. E.
 910, " Brown, A. C.
 126, Corporal Delamere, T. G.
 203, Private Greenfield, J. K.
 176, Lance-Corporal Hodson, G. C.
 276, Private Morton, G. A.
 185, " McBeth, G.
 911, " Macfarlane, R.
 197, " Patton, W. T.
 161, " Pyke, F. A.
 184, " Rorison, C. K.
 181, " Stacey, E. W.
 235, " Stewart, W. A.
 186, " Sutherland, J.
 230, " Thompson, J.
 207, " Warren, W. C.

"F" Squadron—

No. 706, Private Cox, M. J.
 606, " Holmes, A. G.
 585, Sergeant Morkill, R. F.
 692, Lance-Corporal MacCormack, E. F.
 578, Private MacDonald, J. M.

T. D. B. EVANS, Lt.-Col.,
Commanding 2nd C.M.R.

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F 4.

SECOND CANADIAN MOUNTED RIFLES.

List of Officers, N. C. Officers and Men left in South Africa sick.

Captain R. G. E. Leckie.

Head-Quarters Staff—

No. 229, Private Hamon, H. W.

“A” Squadron—

No. 310, Private Bedson, K. C.

299, “ Burnett, S.

422, “ Halls, S. J.

438, “ McDonald, N. P.

399, Sergeant Squires, J.

“B” Squadron—

No. 171, Private Berry, A.

598, “ Boswell, J.

562, “ Dymont, H. W.

485, “ Hardwick, C. D.

511, “ Johnson, G. P. G.

522, “ Mulhern, P.

449, “ Murphy, C. H.

516, “ McCall, W. H.

525, “ Perry, R.

228, “ Rielly, H.

398, Lance-Corporal, Simpson, P. E.

145, Private Tiffin, E. E.

“C” Squadron—

No. 867, Private, Booth, A.

797, “ Gow, A.

823, “ Guest, C.

719, “ Hales, W.

813, “ Hicks, H. J.

804, “ Hodges, F. B.

833, “ Holmes, H.

720, Shoeing Smith, Hunter, W. H.

800, Private, McAlonen, D.

789, “ Oakes, W. A.

877, “ Page, C. F.

780, “ Purser, E. A.

899, “ Redsull, E. C.

784, “ Reid, R.

816, “ Robertson, G. A.

795, “ Shelton, L.

710, Corporal, Solly A. F.

“D” Squadron—

No. 27, Private Boone, A. J.

29, “ Donnelly, M.

99, “ Gilchrist, J. McD.

31, “ Green, J. J.

5, “ Guard, J.

9, “ Player, R. M.

110, “ Ryan, H. C.

76, Saddler, Sellars, F. A. H.

39, Private Smaill, A. J.

“E” Squadron—

No. 205, Private Bell, W.

233, “ Denmark, J. C.

134, “ Keeler, T. C.

198, “ Millen, J. W.

158, Shoeing-Smith, Minchin, J. K.

254, Private Moon, T. A. G.

270, “ Morley, N. L.

142, “ Pearson, A. D.

267, “ Smith, F. A.

218, “ Trusler, A.

298, Shoeing-Smith, Wildey, E.

166, Sergeant Wilkinson, J. A.

226, Private Williams, J. V. N.

“F” Squadron—

No. 631, Private Balfour, T. B.

667, Corporal Blanchard, W. H.

662, Private Bradfield, F.

635, “ Cooper, F.

623, “ Ellis, A. P.

628, “ Freeman, W. L.

602, “ Hyde, H. W.

670, “ Jackson, H.

617, “ Jolly, A.

14, “ Keddy, E.

614, “ Lindsay, G. C.

666, “ Murphy, M.

597, “ McLeod, J. A.

615, “ McVicar, C. S.

592, “ Pyle, G.

582, “ Robinson, W.

567, “ Tennant, J.

T. D. B.. EVANS, Lt.-Col.

Commanding 2nd Canadian Mounted Rifles.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 35a

REPORT ON THE SERVICE OF THE 10TH FIELD HOSPITAL.

From the Officer Commanding the 10th Canadian Field Hospital A.M.C., to the Adjutant General, Ottawa.

SHERBROOKE, August 20, 1902.

SIR,—I have the honour, in compliance with instructions received from you, to submit my report on the Organization and Equipment of the Field Hospital under my command, and its service in South Africa.

Concentration.—All recruits were moved to Halifax on January 11, two days after enlistment, and comfortably quartered in the Armoury.

The time prior to embarkation was devoted to the distribution of clothing and equipment; drill (stretcher and company) and tent pitching.

Two men not likely to make efficient soldiers were struck off the strength of the company, and their places filled. The requisite number of horses for transport were drawn from the 2nd Canadian Mounted Rifles.

Inspection and Parades.—On January 14 the General Officer Commanding, accompanied by His Honour the Lieutenant Governor, visited the Armoury and inspected the company, expressing himself as highly satisfied with the appearance and physique of the men, and their movements on parade.

Two Church parades were held (January 19 and 26) when the company was escorted to Divine service by No. 1. Bearer Company, the Bugle Band of the 63rd Regiment and the fife and drum band of the 66th Regiment.

On January 20, a Medical inspection of all ranks was held and anyone not showing signs of any recent successful vaccination was re-vaccinated.

On January 24 the Director General Medical Services inspected the Field Hospital Company, visited the orderly and barrack rooms, and addressed the officers and men. The same afternoon the company with the 2nd Canadian Mounted Rifles paraded the streets of Halifax.

Before sailing a statement of the expenditure of the emergency fund and the remaining balance was given to the Government agent.

Embarkation.—All stores and equipment were loaded on January 25, horses on the 27, and on January 28, the Canadian Field Hospital with the 2nd, C. M. R's embarked on the ss. *Victorian* for South Africa.

Voyage to South Africa.—Cold and stormy weather was experienced for the first few days after which the voyage was most pleasant and uneventful.

Instruction.—The Medical Officer of the 2nd, C.M.R. being in medical charge of the ship and ship's hospital by order of the O.C. troops, the Field Hospital Company had very little departmental work to do. A few men from the ward section were detailed daily as hospital orderlies and for other duties as required. The transport section, under Sergt.-Major Gill, attended to the horses during the voyage and arrived in Durban without losing an animal. All men not on duty were put through physical drill and hospital work daily, and one or two hours devoted to instruction of officers. Fire alarm and boat drills were also attended.

Sickness.—On January 30, Corporal Baird was sent to hospital with a severe attack of appendicitis, which lasted, owing to a relapse, throughout the voyage. A few mild cases of small-pox and measles occurred, the former being of the type prevalent throughout Canada at the time, and occurred among men who had not recently been vaccinated, nor showed signs of successful vaccination. The cases were quarantined in a secluded portion of the ship and every precaution taken to prevent the spread of the disease. In this respect we were most fortunate as some of the cases were not at once recognized and the vaccine on board (a very limited supply) was marked 'good only until January 28.' (The day of embarkation).

By order of the O.C. troops, a medical board was assembled on February 2, the date of appearance of first case, and on its recommendation all blankets likely to have been in contact with those of the infected man, or in the vicinity of his quarters, were

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thrown overboard, and all other blankets with kits and hammocks disinfected—in fact every possible precautionary measure was taken and a daily medical inspection held.

On February 19, by order of O.C. troops a medical board was assembled to examine and report on invalids. It was recommended that three 2nd C.M.R. men unfit for service be invalided home from Cape Town—

No. 237 Private Dowling,
 " 895 " Lake,
 " 773 " Williams.

On arrival at Cape Town February 21, the medical landing officer came on board and ordered a revaccination of all ranks (in 3 places) irrespective of recent vaccination. He also had the small-pox patients removed to quarantine and the other sick to Woodstock hospital.

The ship then proceeded to Durban.

Durban.—Arrived at Durban on evening of 24th, and moved to the dock following morning. Here another medical inspection was ordered by Colonel McCormack, P.M.O. Durban, and a medical board assembled to report on equipment of Canadian Field Hospital. The board pronounced the equipment most complete and satisfactory. Orders were here received to entrain with 2nd C.M.R.'s and proceed to Newcastle. This was done at 9 p.m., Lieutenant Tremayne and several orderlies being left behind to bring on stores and equipment, which was promptly done.

Newcastle.—Arrived at Newcastle 10.30 a.m. February 27 and by order of Surgeon General Cleary, P.M.O. Natal, went into quarantine camp at Fort McCreedy for 2 weeks. While at this point a few hospital tents were pitched for the reception of sick of 2nd C.M.R.'s. The camp was visited by General Lord Kitchener, and staff. He said he had given instructions that the C.F.H. was to accompany the Canadian troops in their South African operations. General Burn-Murdoch and Surgeon General Cleary also visited the camp, the latter authorizing a board on the hospital equipment. Corporal Morris, left behind at Cape Town on account of sickness, was here detailed to assist the paymaster C.M.R. at that point with the hospital pay rolls.

On Saturday March 8, quarantine was raised.

On the 14th orders were received to be in readiness to trek to Volksrust, Transvaal, consequently on the following morning all patients were transferred to the XIV Genl. Hospital, Newcastle. The route was through Langs Nek by Ingogo, and was a severe test on men and horses, and clearly demonstrated the inability of two horses to draw a Canadian Ambulance through hilly country.

On the 18th the hospital entrained at Volksrust and proceeded to Klerksdorp in the Western Transvaal. Arrived March 20.

At this point the hospital was inspected by Genl. Wilson P. M. O. Army, with Colonel Dallas-Edge, Lt. Cols. Pike and Porter R.A.M.C. During the following days a few sick were received from the Detail Camps and it was decided to divide the hospital into two sections, in case orders were received to that effect. On the 22nd I was asked to send a section of the hospital with Genl. Walter Kitchener's force and detailed the following officers, non-commissioned officers and men, under Major Jones, for that purpose

Ward Section.—Lt. Roberts.

Sergt. Major Porter.

Sergt. Ferrier.

Corpl. King.

Pts. Gunn

Jubien.

Snider.

Soulis.

Wyatt.

Keough.

Henderson.

Transport Section.—Sergt. Byrne.

Corpl. Donaldson.

Pts. Barrett.

Eby.

Cooke.

With 4 Ambulance Wagons, 2 with 4 horses each, 2 with 6 mules each; 1 water cart, 6 mules; 1 mule wagon.

2 Hospital Tents, 4 Bell tents and the requisite hospital equipment.

This constituted the left section of the Hospital.

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The remainder, as follows, I retained with the Headquarters.

Capt. Johnson, Company Officer and paymaster.

Lt. H. E. Tremayne, Quartermaster.

Lt. P. Weatherbe.

Ward Section.—Sergt. Parry.

Sergt. Roué.

“ Adams.

“ Huot.

“ McKee,

Corpls. Baird,

“ Barnes,

“ McMillan,

“ Bigger,

“ McDonald, W. E.

“ Collings,

Pts. Morgan,

“ Zimmerman,

“ Searles,

“ Wickson,

“ McLaughlin,

“ McKenzie, G. E.

“ Law,

“ Dunk,

“ Latta,

“ Pittman,

“ Cockburn,

“ Matley,

“ Price, N. O.

“ Price, O. G.

“ Morrow.

Transport Section.—Sergt. Major Gill.

Corpl. Lougee.

Pts. Brennan.

“ Smith,

“ Perrin,

“ Carman,

“ Chapman,

“ Greene,

“ McKenzie, K.

“ McMulkin.

“ Robinson, A.

“ Johnson.

Sergt. Morris (afterwards joined from Hospital, Cape Town.)

With 8 wagons, 12 hospital tents, 8 bell tents and balance of equipment.

On March 20, the left section joined General Walter Kitchener's force. The headquarters remained at Klerksdorp, taking in a few sick from detail camps until March 26, when the P. M. O. army, in response to a telegram from Colonel Kekewich for 50 beds, ordered it to Vaalbank, on the Lichtenberg blockhouse line, 40 miles away.

From the foregoing dates until the declaration of peace, June 1, the left section and headquarters of the hospital were separated. The former, attached to Col. Cookson's column, under General Walter Kitchener, participating in all the 'drives' and engagements of that officer, receiving all sick and wounded in camp and on trek, and transferring them to Klerksdorp. During the Boschbult fight at Harts River, the following were present with Cookson's Column, and the four former by their pluck and gallantry in dressing and attending to the wounded under a heavy shell fire in which 8 horses were killed on the ambulances, won the praise of all present.

Lieut. Roberts,

Sergt. Gunn,

Pts Henderson,

“ Eby,

“ Cook.

Lieut. Roberts particularly distinguished himself, and to his skill and energy a great deal of the comfort of the sick was due. He received able assistance during the engagement from Surgeon Major Duff, of the 2nd C.M.R's. The following morning the wounded were sent back to the main body of Kitchener's force and given in charge of Major Jones, who, ably assisted by Sergt. Ferrier, attended to their wants and dressings and had them transferred to Klerksdorp.

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In these various drives the mobility of the Canadian Field Hospital was clearly demonstrated as well as the endurance of the men and horses. I append the following report received later on from Lieutenant-Colonel Porter, R.A.M.C., P.M.O. Kitchener's Force. He also spoke to me personally in the highest terms of Major Jones' command, and also of Lieutenant Roberts and the non-commissioned officers and men with him at Harts River.

From the P. M. O. Kitchener's Force, to the O. C. Canadian Field Hospital.

KLERKSDORP, June 13, 1902.

SIR,—I have the honour to inform you that the section of your hospital which was attached to No. 1. column of this force during the recent operations in the Western Transvaal was highly efficient and I take this opportunity of expressing my thanks to all ranks for the zealous manner in which they performed their duties, often under great difficulties.

The G. O. C. several times expressed himself to me as highly satisfied with the state of efficiency of the hospital and particularly was he struck with the manner in which all ranks behaved during the action of Boschbult under a very heavy fire and the way in which the wounded were dealt with and cared for after the action.

I will take the first opportunity of bringing the matter to the notice of the P. M. O. army, who I am sure will be gratified to know that the hospital has done such good work and met with the high appreciation of General Walter Kitchener.

I wish you to convey my thanks to the officers, N. C. O's and men for their good work during the last three months and my appreciation of the manner in which they all performed their several duties.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

(Sgd) R. PORTER,
Lt.-Col. R.A.M.C., P.M.O. General Walter Kitchener's force.

The headquarters at Vaalbank from March 28 to June 18 were receiving the sick and wounded from the various columns operating in that district under Colonel Kekewich, especially Grenfells and Von Donops, and all convoys between Klerksdorp and Lichtenberg, attending in the short stay there over 1,000 patients, many of whom had to be transferred to Klerksdorp, 40 miles.

Situated within a few hundred yards of several block houses the experience was most trying, as hardly a night passed without continued sniping; at times the firing being quite heavy, and on a few occasions bullets fell within the hospital lines among the tents. This necessitated entrenchments and stone fortifications being thrown up around the hospital, and the avoidance of fires and lights at night. In the construction of these fortifications and in many other labours we were ably assisted by details from the Border Regiment and Scottish Horse, sent by Colonel Ovens the Camp Commandant. This officer with his Adjutant and Medical Officer (Lieutenant Chopping) were most kind and considerate in every particular regarding the welfare of the hospital and its sick.

The work at this point was at times extremely difficult as frequently two medical officers were on the road to Klerksdorp with sick convoys at the same time, and as many as 60 and 70 sick being removed at once, it necessitated the sending of many orderlies, leaving the hospital continually short handed, as three days were generally allowed for the 80 mile trip. Here Captain Johnson, Lieutenants Tremayne and Weatherbe were indefatigable in their work and of the greatest assistance in every particular. The non-commissioned officers and men also worked with a will and it was

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frequently necessary to employ the transport section in hospital as ward orderlies. After the fight of Grenfells and Von Donops Columns under Colonel Kekewich on April 11 at Rooival, the sick and wounded (80) with 34 wounded Boer prisoners were brought to hospital, many requiring operative treatment.

The following report from Lt. Col. Pike to the D.A.A.G. Genl. Willson is most satisfactory :—

From P.M.O. Klerksdorp, to D.A.A.G. Klerksdorp.

June 17, 1902.

SIR :—I have the honour to bring to your notice the most excellent manner in which the headquarters of the Canadian Field Hospital have done their work while at Vaalbank from March 29 to June 15 1902. During this period they have treated over 1,000 cases. The work was most difficult as they had to receive great rushes of sick and wounded from columns operating in their neighbourhood, and on every occasion these were met to the comfort of the patients and the credit of the Canadian Field Hospital.

I trust that you will forward this letter to the proper authorities as Col. Worthington and his staff have carried out their duties, in that isolated position, in an exemplary manner.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

(Sgd) W. WATSON PIKE, *Lt.-Col.*
R. A. M. C.

S. M. O.,
Canadian Field Hospital.

I beg to forward this report from the P.M.O. Klerksdorp on the excellent work done by the Canadian Field Hospital while in this district.

From all I have heard from different officers, I entirely agree in Col. Pike's remarks.

(Sgd.) M. WILLSON, *Maj. Genl.*
Commanding W. Johannesburg.
Klerksdorp, 17/6/02.

Lt.-Col. Pike was at all times most kind and considerate to the members of the C.F.H. and was at great pains to do everything for its comfort and make its work as agreeable as possible.

In fact the hospital received nothing but courtesy from all members of the R.A.M.C. it was fortunate enough to meet.

From the time of the arrival of the Canadian Field Hospital in the Western Transvaal, shortly after Gen. Methuen's disaster, it received a large majority of the sick and wounded of all columns operating in that district.

Evacuation of hospital at Vaalbank.—On June 14 orders were received from the P.M.O. army, to evacuate the hospital at Vaalbank. As this order was anticipated everything was in readiness and the day previous was devoted to decorating the graves of those who had died in hospital (British, Boers and Natives).

On the 15th the hospital left Vaalbank at 9 a.m. and joined the left section of Gen. Walter Kitchener's camp at 6 p.m.

On the 17th the C.M.R. started for Krugersdorp preparatory to entraining at Elandsfontein for Durban. As no orders reached the C.F.H. it remained behind. But leaving 36 hours later caught up with the regiment and arrived at Elandsfontein simultaneously. The trek was made in remarkably good time (130 miles) from Wednesday night to five o'clock Sunday afternoon.

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At Elandsfontein orders were received from the P.M.O. army, that all the hospital equipment was to be returned to Canada, consequently all horses and mules were returned to Remount. All other equipment was loaded on trucks with C.M.R. stores to be sent to Pretoria. Orders being received to entrain the following day to proceed to Durban and embark on SS. *Winifredian*, the requisite number of trucks were obtained from the R.S.O. and the company entrained with the left half of C.M.R. under Major Cameron.

On the way to Durban one railway truck containing one ambulance and other stores was detached from the train and left behind. The remainder of the wagons were transferred to Ordnance, Durban, as no time was given for loading them, on the understanding that if they were not taken over by the Imperial Military Railway they were to be sent by SS. *Cestrian* the following week.

Fortunately the hospital stores (medical and surgical) were embarked as no other hospital provision had been made by the authorities. On landing at Halifax these stores were checked to Ottawa.

Pay.—The officers received pay at R. A. M.C. rates and the N. C. O's. and men at Imperial Yeomanry rates. On leaving Elandsfontein a telegram was received from the paymaster "S" Branch. Cape Town, saying that the colonial paymaster would proceed to Durban to settle all accounts before leaving. He did not arrive and an advance of £500 was drawn to pay the men. This was done as far as possible as pay rolls submitted to paymaster Halifax on arrival in Canada show.

Return Voyage.—By order of the P. M. O. Natal, I assumed medical charge of the ship and ship's hospital during the return voyage. Very few cases of any severity were admitted to hospital and no invalids were embarked. The health of the troops was very good.

MEDICAL BOARD ON DISABILITY.

Though no orders were received from the Imperial authorities, after consultation with the O.C. troops, and on his authorization, a Board was held to report on all officers, non-commissioned officers and men likely to claim compensation for disability, the result of injuries and sickness received or experienced while on active service.

The Board was composed of myself, Surgeon Majors Devine and Duff, and the report made in duplicate, one copy being submitted to O. C. troops, and one to the D. G. M. S. Canada. The Board had no authority to assess damages, and its report was intended simply as a primary record of all injuries and sickness.

Red Cross Funds.—No funds were given the hospital by the Red Cross Society of Canada as was done with other Canadian organizations, nor were any of its funds given to any member of the same.

A small amount distributed among our own sick would have been very acceptable, as several were absolutely without funds, and had to be left so on our return, owing to the fact that we were rushed to Durban and embarked before the pay-rolls could be arranged.

Disbandment of Field Hospital.—On arrival at Halifax July 22, the company was disbanded, the members receiving railway transport and meals for their various destinations.

NOMINAL ROLL OF MEN GRANTED DISCHARGES IN SOUTH-AFRICA.

Sergt. R. Y. Parry.
Corpl. A. S. Donaldson.
" M. M. Lougee.
Private E. D. Carmen.
" R. Cook.

The first four received very good situations; the last, Private Cook, returned to England.

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NOMINAL ROLL OF SICK LEFT IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Officers: Major G. C. Jones, since returned.	Private E. A. Searles.
Lieut. Philip Weatherbe.	" G. E. McKenzie.
Private W. Barrett.	Corpl. T. F. McMillan.
" F. A. Dunk.	" Ed. Sweet.
" A. B. Morgan.	" A. W. Robinson.
" Jas. McKillop.	" P. Keough, (with Major
" O. O. Price.	[Jones.)

Wounded in action, Corporal Gunn—gun shot wound, Boschbult fight, fully recovered.

NOMINAL ROLL OF THOSE EMBARKED JUNE 28, ON SS. WINIFREDIAN.

Lt. Col. A. N. Worthington.	Private E. P. Green.
Captain H. D. Johnson.	" Jas. Henderson.
Lieut. J. A. Roberts.	" D. M. King.
" H. E. Tremayne.	" A. F. Jubien.
" D. A. Whitton.	" J. G. Johnson.
" L. Drum.	" W. V. Law.
Sergt. Major S. J. Porter.	" E. E. Latta.
" " Geo. Gill.	" W. E. McDonald.
Sergt. J. F. L. Roue.	" A. McLachlan.
" W. A. McKee.	" F. R. McMulkin.
" G. C. Ferrier.	" K. J. McKenzie.
" Chas. Adams.	" F. G. Morrow.
" Thos. Byrne.	" R. Matley.
" Rual Huot.	" W. J. Perrin.
" J. H. Morris.	" M. Pitman.
Corpl. W. F. Collings.	" C. W. Springford.
" D. H. Baird.	" W. A. Smith.
" J. L. Biggar.	" P. O. Soulis.
Lance-Corpl. E. C. Barnes.	" E. Wickson.
" F. J. Cunn.	" F. Wyatt.
Private H. Brennan.	" J. M. Zimmerson.
" J. W. Cockburn.	" B. K. Snider.
" M. D. Eby.	

Deaths.—I regret to announce the death of Private N. O. Price, of St. John, N.B., previously reported to 'Casualty', Cape Town. He was admitted to hospital at Vaalbank May 25, suffering from enteric, and transferred to 32nd Stationary Hospital May 29, where he died June 8. During his illness he was visited daily by some officer of the C. F. H. This man, a qualified medical practitioner, was most conscientious in his duties and a zealous worker. He was decidedly one of the best medical orderlies in the company. He was buried at Klerksdorp, his comrades voluntarily subscribing to a stone which was erected to his memory. His death was regularly reported to the proper authorities.

EQUIPMENT.

Horses.—On the subject of the superiority or durability of the Canadian horse in South Africa, very little can be said.

After a long sea voyage they have generally arrived in a poor condition, and been rushed to the front, at a high altitude, before recuperated. Even under these adverse conditions, with insufficient food, they have proved as durable as any others, and would

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I think, owing to their natural hardness, prove superior if given two or three months time after landing to become acclimatized.

Harness and Saddlery.—The harness as supplied was most useful and durable, and no bad effects were experienced with the light collars. The saddlery was of excellent pattern (Colonial) but badly stuffed.

Transport Wagons.—The Canadian transport wagons convertible into ambulances, were really the distinctive feature of the equipment and most favourably commented upon by the various boards assembled to pronounce on the utility of the hospital; in fact by every one, more especially the sick conveyed in them. Strong but light running, with an upper tier of stretchers, they carry 4 lying down and 2 sitting up cases. The detachable galvanized iron tank, holding 8 gallons of water, were most useful, especially as they could be placed on a tripod over a fire and the water boiled, or could be filled while in camp, with sterilized water, as was generally the case, from a Forbes sterilizer.

The lightness of these wagons as compared with the regulation English pattern can be realized from the fact that we frequently carried 4 lying down and 2 sitting up cases from Vaalbank to Klerksdorp, a distance of 40 miles in 12 hours, with 2 horses, and that in the 4 stretchers used there is a saving of over 60 pounds, a Canadian stretcher weighing 15 pounds to the regulation 34.

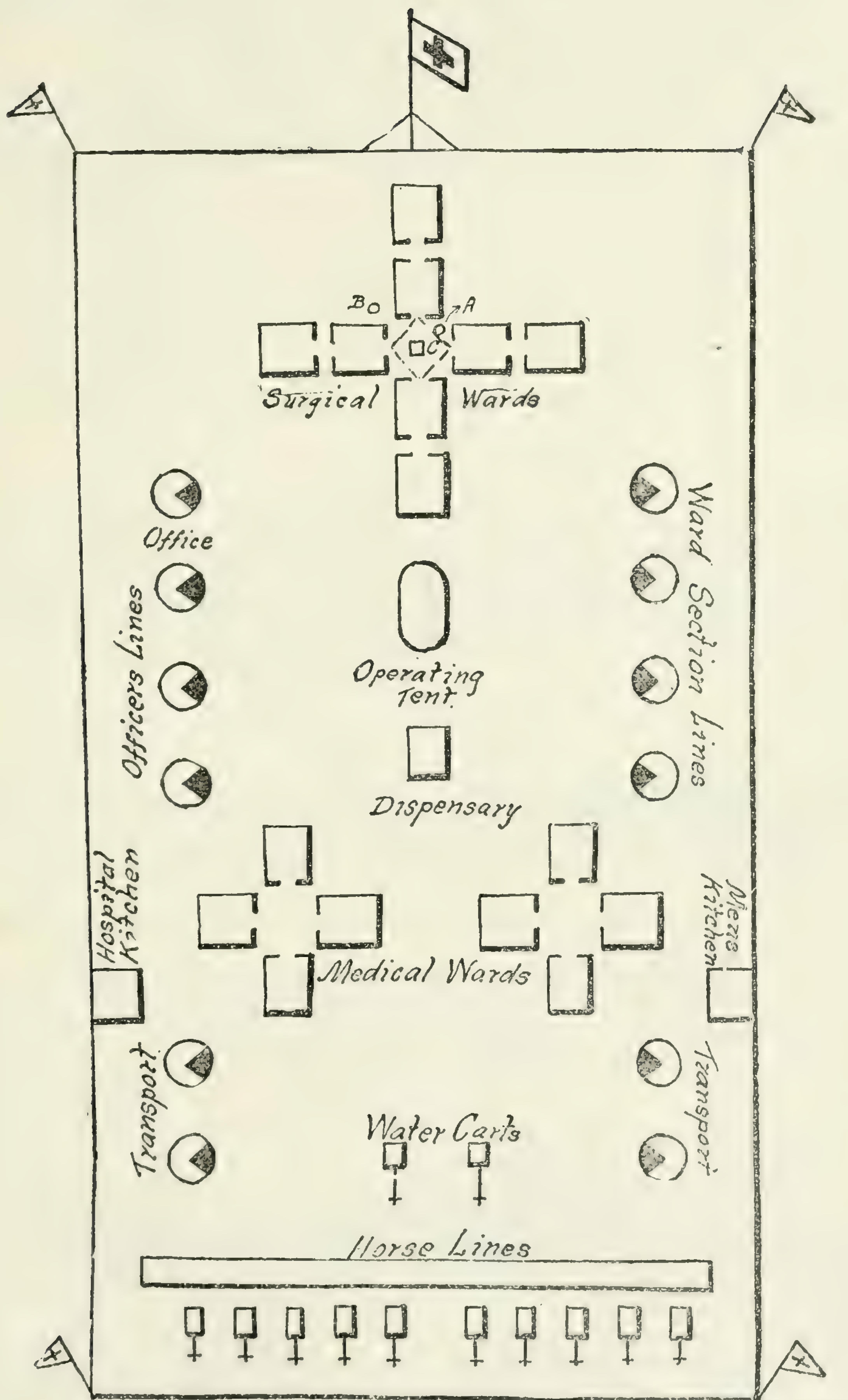
Water-cart.—The Canadian water-cart is also an improvement on most others seen on service; having an additional number of taps, it allows several buckets being filled simultaneously. The opening on top is also provided with a screen, which prevents a certain amount of dirt entering, and the cover closing somewhat similar to that of a port-hole of a steamer is also of advantage. A tap on the bottom of the body of the cart is a new feature and readily allows of thorough cleaning out.

Hubert tent.—The Hubert tents, 16 in number, with which we were supplied, were most admirably adapted to the climate. The tent proper, Khaki in colour, with a fly of white canvas, is a great relief from the glare of the sun. Readily ventilated, it is cool during the hottest day and warm on winter nights. They stood the storms as well as any others.

The tarpaulin flooring allows of the tents being kept much more cleanly and orderly than could be otherwise done, and prevents dampness.

Plan of Encampment.—Although subject to variations according to inequality of ground &c., I would submit the inclosed plan of encampment as commending itself for general adaptability, compactness and picturesqueness. Arranged in the form of crosses with flies meeting (except in the central compound, which can be covered separately with a rectangular fly suspended from pins of approximating ridge poles,) they comprise one cross, 8 wards, capable of holding from 64 to 80 patients, according to the use of beds or stretchers, and two smaller crosses of 4 wards each. With the doors rolled up one can see through the four wards at once, while from a convenient desk in the central compound, the ward-master can readily overlook the 8 wards at a glance, superintend the work of the orderlies and the conduct of the patients. In one corner of this compound can be placed a Forbes sterilizer, from which hot and cold sterilized water is at all times available; in another corner, or rather outside for safety, is an acetylene gas plant, from which tubing conveys the gas through the tents to lights of 30 candle power each.

The plan of encampments in cross formation is readily changeable as regards the number of tents employed. In this plan the larger cross is available for medical or surgical cases, according to their respective predominance. With the eight tents available as surgical wards, one smaller cross of four can be used for enteric and dysentery cases, and the last for other ailments, convalescents and 'up' medical cases. All are easy of access from the officers and ward section lines, the operating tent and dispensary, and the horselines are well out of the way. The dispensing and medical equipment is most excellent and compact. The medicines, mostly in 'Tabloid' form, were specially packed for us by Messrs Chandler & Massey, of Toronto, in panniers and boxes of their own construction, which are quite equal to those of the regulation pattern, their sterilizing chest being most complete. These articles were satisfactorily commented on by inspecting officers.



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With a field hospital constructed on these lines, the transport section and disengaged ward-orderlies can be utilized during or after an engagement (preferably the latter, as their continued presence on the firing line is of doubtful use) for the same purpose as a Bearer Company, thus doing away with the latter.

Acetylene Gas Plant.—This apparatus in standing camp was most useful. The 'Colt' Generator, with sufficient calcium carbide for several months use was carried on trek without inconvenience or injury. It is very easy of arrangement and quickly got into operation; the gas is conducted through the tents by rubber tubing suspended from the ridge poles and gave as many as 30 candle power lights as were required.

Forbes Sterilizers.—These machines, 2 in number, were most admirably suited to our purpose, giving hot and cold sterilized water at all hours. They have a daily capacity of 30 gallons each. By their use we were able to furnish sterilized water not only to the sick and for hospital purposes but to the members of the Corps. The regimental surgical, regimental medical and sterilizing chests were found most satisfactory and more complete than those of regulation R.A.M.C. pattern.

X Ray plant.—The want of an apparatus was much felt while at Vaalbank where it could have been used to advantage.

Extract from Orders by Colonel Evans, C.B., 16-6-02.

'The O.C. 2nd C.M.R. desires on behalf of the regiment to express its regret at separating from the detachment of the field hospital.

'They have seen hard work together, and the excellent service performed by this detachment will always be remembered by all ranks of the regiment.'

Extract from Brigade Orders.

'Colonel Cookson's Column, 3-6-02.

"The G.O.C. having been appointed commander of the Western Transvaal for receiving the surrender and arms of the burghers (the command falls on Col. Cookson), has asked the O.C. to convey to all ranks his appreciation of the good service performed by them whilst under his command, and his best wishes for a safe return to their homes in Canada.'

Personnel.—I cannot speak too highly of the officers, non-commissioned officers and men under my command.

During the voyage out Corpl. Donaldson and Pte. Springford did excellent work in hospital under the M.O. 2nd C.M.R. in connection with the small-pox and measles epidemics, and the O.C. troops was pleased to very favourably mention them in dispatches, a copy of which was forwarded to the D.G.M.S.

Copy of Orders by Lt.-Col. Evans, C.B., Commanding Troops, SS. Victorian.

'The officer commanding troops SS. Victorian, desires to express his great appreciation of the services of Corpl. Donaldson and Pte. Springford during the small-pox and measles epidemics on the voyage. The excellent work performed by this N.C. Officer and man reflected great credit upon themselves and the 10th Canadian Field Hospital.'

By order,

F. CHURCH,
Captain and Adjutant.

25th February, 1902

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Major Jones and the detachment under him did excellent work, as Lt.-Col. Porter's report shows, Lieut. Roberts being particularly conspicuous in the Boschbult fight. In this action Corpl. Gunn and Ptes. Henderson and Eby are also deserving of the highest praise on account of their good work. With the head-quarters it would be hard to particularize. Capt. Johnson, as company officer and paymaster, was indefatigable in his company as well as ward work, and Lieuts. Tremayne and Weatherbe did most excellent work, being almost continually on road with sick convoys.

The following are deserving of mention on account of close attention to duty and general good work :—

Sergeant Roué,
 " Ferrier,
 Corporal Collings,
 " Lougee,
 " Barnes,
 Private Soulis,
 " Springfield.

Corporal Baird, in the capacity of dentist, did good work, but illness prevented his remaining with the hospital continuously.

I had not one bad man in the lot; all worked exceptionally well, and while, as I say, it is hard to especially mention any one in particular, I cannot overlook the hospital cook, Sergt. Huot, who was ready at all hours, day or night, with his comforts for the sick, to which fact I think I am not wrong in saying a great deal of the success of the hospital was due. A number of the ward orderlies were qualified medical practitioners and medical students, and were of the greatest assistance on account of their professional training, and I am sure that their experience in South Africa, though in subordinate positions, will be of greatest benefit to themselves and to the Canadian Militia Army Medical Corps, in which organization I trust the department will see fit to commission them as occasion arises.

I have the honour to be, sir,
 Your obedient servant,

A. N. WORTHINGTON,
Lieut.-Colonel, A.M.S.

REPORT ON SERVICE OF NURSING SISTERS.

To Colonel J. L. H. Neilson, Director General Medical Services, From Nursing Sister Georgina Pope.

OTTAWA, 3rd November, 1902.

SIR,—As senior of the eight nursing sisters sent to South Africa with the 3rd Contingent, I have the honour to present the following report :—

Embarking on board the *Corinthian* at Halifax on the January 27, 1902, and sailing early in the morning of the 28th, we reached Liverpool on the evening of February 5, where we stopped over night, proceeding to London next morning. Immediately upon arrival in London I reported at the War Office and received orders that we should await the sailing of the R.M.S. *Saxon* for Cape Town in ten days. This was a most convenient delay as several of the sisters had come without completing their uniforms, and a week in London was much enjoyed by us all.

On the 15th day of February we sailed from Southampton and reached the Cape after a very fine trip of seventeen days. Here we received orders to disembark and proceed to No. 1 general hospital, Wynberg, there to await the sailing of the hospital ship

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Orcana for Durban, whence we were to entrain for Harrismith, Orange River Colony. At Wynberg we met with a warm welcome from Superintendent Sister Garrioch, with whom Sister Forbes and I had been stationed two months during our previous service in South Africa.

Two days later, viz., the 4th of March, we sailed for Durban. We had an unusually fine trip up the coast and after two days in that charming town left by hospital train for Harrismith, stopping over night at Ladysmith and reaching our destination on the 14th of March.

At Cape Town we heard rumours of our beautifully equipped and much admired Canadian field hospital being made stationary at Harrismith, and that we should likely be attached to it. Consequently we were disappointed to find from the Principal Medical Officer at Durban that this was not the case—our field hospital being at Newcastle and our orders being for 19 Stationary hospital, Harrismith. Here we were very kindly received by Superintendent Sister Chadwick, whom I had the pleasure of meeting before when she was in charge of the Princess of Wales' hospital ship. She made us very welcome, and as the service had been rendered very heavy by a recent 'drive' coming in bringing many sick, we found ourselves useful at once.

Harrismith is a very pretty little town lying between the beautiful blue Drakensberg hills and a fine kopje called the Platberg, under whose shadow our camp was pitched.

There were about 600 patients in hospital, more than half of whom were in well built huts and the remainder under canvas. About a third of the cases were suffering from enteric fever; but, with few exceptions, very mild cases compared with the dreadful epidemic of two years before—while the supply of fresh milk and eggs even at 6s. a dozen was ample. The air was very fine and bracing—being 6,000 feet above sea level—the nights were beginning to be quite cold, as it was autumn, but it was warm and oftentimes too hot during the day. We had some severe rains, lasting some times four or five days, and frequent and terrible were the well known sand storms of South Africa. In May, during which month I was on night duty, it became intensely cold at night, and almost every morning the ground and surrounding hills were white with hoar frost. Early in May Sister Hurcomb became ill and at the end of the month was invalided home. Sister Cameron was also taken ill, having had a chill while on night duty, which was followed by a severe attack of jaundice. During her convalescence she was sent to the Sick Sisters' Home at Johannesburg, where she was most kindly treated by Dr. and Mrs. Rogers, Dr. Rogers being the physician in charge. This reduced our staff to six sisters. Soon after the glorious news of peace, our hospital became reduced to half the number of beds and the service was very light. We received our orders for home on the June 23 and left for Durban on the 25th, to sail with our troops from that port.

Upon arrival in Durban we heard the sad news of His Majesty's illness and found the pretty town which was en fete for the coronation suddenly cast into gloom and the public meeting in the park for addresses of joy turned into one of intercessory prayer. In the afternoon we embarked on board the ss. *Winifredian* and were joined by Colonel Evans and his troops next day.

After a pleasant voyage of twenty-four days we arrived at Halifax on July 22, where we separated for our several homes.

In conclusion I should like to speak of the kindness shown us while at Harrismith by General Brook and his staff, by Colonel May, principal medical officer, and by Capt. Charles Armstrong, of Montreal, who was stationed there in charge of a branch line which was being laid between Harrismith and Bethlehem, and who looked after our comfort and pleasure in every possible way.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your most obedient servant,

GEORGINA POPE,
Senior Sister.

3RD, 4TH, 5TH AND 6TH REGIMENTS CANADIAN MOUNTED RIFLES.

Immediately upon the receipt of Mr. Chamberlain's telegram of April 7, 1902, stating that four regiments would be the most convenient organization for the 2,000 men whose service His Majesty's Government had accepted on March 29, steps were taken to recruit.

On the following day, April 8, orders were issued. The conditions of service, pay, &c., were identical with those for the 2nd Regiment Canadian Mounted Rifles, excepting that married men were not eligible for enlistment; the minimum height was 5' 4" instead of 5' ft 5"; the maximum weight 180 pounds instead of 185, and, for the first time, a maximum height was fixed, viz.: 5 ft. 11 inches.

Recruiting commenced in the Eastern Provinces on April 15, and in Manitoba, the North-west Territories, and British Columbia on April 24. Applicants for enlistment were required to undergo the same tests as regards medical fitness, riding and shooting as for enlistment in the 2nd Regiment Canadian Mounted Rifles. While there was no reason to suppose that there would not be, as on all former occasions of recruiting for service in South Africa, more applicants than could be accepted, there was a possibility, in view of the certainty that the war must soon come to an end, that there would not be the same keenness in many places.

Recruiting officers were, accordingly, not restricted to the enlistment of any particular number, but were to continue to recruit until notified to cease.

Recruiting was continued in the Eastern Provinces from April 15 until April 23, at which time 1,268 men of the 1,932 required had been enlisted. As 102 non-commissioned officers and men in addition were to be taken from the Permanent Corps, there only remained 562 to complete the total number required, and as the Western Provinces had contributed so many excellent men for the other Contingents, recruiting in the Eastern Provinces was stopped in order that the west might have a fair representation. The men in the west came forward in such numbers that when the result of the second day's recruiting was known, early the morning of the third day, orders were at once sent to cease recruiting, Manitoba, the Territories, and British Columbia each being limited to 25 for the third day. Before these orders were received, 42 men in excess of the total number required had been enlisted. This surplus provided in advance for men who might be discharged for any cause, of whom there were likely to be some out of such a large number of recruits.

The numbers recruited at the various stations were as follows:

British Columbia—

Victoria.	} 228
Vancouver.		
New Westminster.		
Kamloops.		
Sicamous.		
Revelstoke.		
Golden.		
Rossland.		
Fort Steele.		
Cranbrook.		
Nelson.		
Slocan City.		
Grand Forks.		

North-west Territories—

Calgary.	}	191
Regina.			
Edmonton.			
Pincher Creek.			
Moosomin.			
Maple Creek.			
Prince Albert.			
Lethbridge.			
Macleod.			
Battleford.			
Yorkton.			

Manitoba—

Virden.	}	185
Brandon.			
Portage la Prairie.			
Winnipeg.			
Morden.			
Deloraine.			
Souris.			
Carman.			

Ontario—

Windsor.....	18
Guelph.....	62
London.....	72
Hamilton.....	64
Brantford.....	22
St. Catharines.....	10
Toronto.....	158
Peterboro.....	51
Port Hope.....	28
Kingston.....	22
Ottawa.....	182
Sault Ste Marie.....	25
	714

Quebec—

Montreal.....	125
Quebec.....	31
Sherbrooke.....	18
	174

New Brunswick—

Fredericton.....	11
Moncton.....	20
Newcastle.....	24
St. John.....	33
Woodstock.....	7
	155

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Nova Scotia—

Halifax.....	82
Kentville.....	11
Truro.....	10
Sydney.....	29
Springhill.....	39
Yarmouth.....	11
Middleton.....	6
	<hr/> 188

Prince Edward Island—

Charlottetown	37
<i>Permanent Corps</i>	102
	<hr/>
Total..	1,974

COMMISSIONS.

The names selected for commissions were submitted for the approval of the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for War, and temporary rank in the Army whilst serving in South Africa was granted as follows :

3rd Regiment, from May 8, 1902.

4th “ “ 8, 1902.

5th “ “ 23, 1902.

6th “ “ 17, 1902.

Following is a list of the officers of the four regiments :

3RD REGIMENT.

Lieutenant-Colonel in Command.

Major V. A. S. Williams, R.C.D.

Major, 2nd in Command.

Capt. D. I. V. Eaton, R.C.F.A.

Captains (according to seniority).

Major W. Henderson, 48th Regt.

“ S. A. MacKenzie, 8th Field Battery.

Capt. W. W. Nasmyth, 46th Regt.

“ E. C. Arnoldi, 2nd Field Battery.

“ C. T. Van Straubenzee, R.C.D.

Lieutenants (according to seniority).

Capt. J. H. Staples, 45th Regt.

“ Hector Reed, 46th “

Lieut. F. N. Gibbs, R.O.

“ C. G. Barker, 13th Regt.

“ Alan Butler, 1st P.W.F.

“ C. H. Hill, R.C.R.

“ W. R. Kingsford, 2nd Q.O.R.

“ A. E. Shaw, 3rd Dragoons.

“ B. C. White, 6th Regt., C.A.

A. H. Tett, Cadet R.M.C.
 V. B. Patterson, "
 J. E. Armstrong, late Captain in 9th Field Battery.
 Jesse Carl Biggs, late Lance-Corporal 2nd R.C.R.
 G. S. Sparkes, late a Private Strathcona's Horse.
 V. W. Odlum, late a Private 2nd R.C.R.
 W. G. Bishop, late a Private R.C.D. (S.S.)

Adjutant.

Capt. C. T. Van Straubenzee.

Medical Officer (Surgeon-Captain).

Lieut. L. R. Murray, A.M.S.

Veterinary Officer (Veterinary Captain).

Major W. J. Neil, 45th Regt.

Quartermaster (Lieutenant).

W. P. Butcher, (W.O.) R.C.R.

4th REGIMENT.

In Command.

Lt.-Colonel T. L. Boulanger, 1st Field Battery.

Major, 2nd in Command.

Major F. A. O'Farrell, 87th Regt.

Captains (according to seniority).

Major J. E. G. Boulton, 1st Regt., C.A.
 " W. C. Good, 10th Field Battery.
 " O. L. Pope, 58th Regt.
 Captain T. Dunning, 62nd Fusiliers.
 " E. F. Mackie, D.S.O., C.M.R.

Lieutenants (according to seniority.)

Capt. J. J. F. Winslow, 71st Regt.
 " T. W. Lawlor, 12th Field Battery.
 Lieut. L. A. Roy, 1st "
 " D. B. Papineau, 85th Regt.
 " W. A. Cook, 8th R. Rifles.
 " G. L. Boulanger, 1st Field Battery.
 " W. L. Savage, 15th "
 " H. Metzler, 74th Regt.
 " W. A. Simson, 63rd Regt.
 " A Dawson, 61st Regt.
 Lorne Stewart, late a Sergt., 2nd R.C.R.
 C. F. Pooley, " " "
 W. P. Sully, " Pte. R.C.D. (S.S.)
 E. A. Williams, Sergt. 2nd Regt. C.A.
 H. A. Dickie, late Roberts' Horse.
 H. H. Cameron, late a Bombadier " D " Battery (S.S.)

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Adjutant.

Capt. E. F. Mackie, D.S.O., C.M.R.

Medical Officer (Surgeon-Major).

Major C. E. Elliott, A.M.S.

Veterinary Officer (Veterinary Captain).

Veterinary A. D. Harrington.

Quartermaster (Lieutenant).

C. Lavie, (W.O.) R.C.G.A.

5TH REGIMENT.

In Command.

Lieut.-Colonel A. C. Macdonell, D.S.O., N.W.M.P.

Major, 2nd in Command.

Major E. A. C. Hosmer, C.M.R.

Captains (according to seniority).

Major C. H. Rogers, 3rd Dragoons.

Captain F. J. Clark, C.M.R.

Lieutenant A. W. Strange, R.O.

Inspector D'Arcy E. Strickland, N.W.M.P." F. H. Bagley, (*Late Sgt. Major, N.W.M.P.*)*Lieutenants (according to seniority.)*

Captain T. L. Hartley, 90th Regt.

Lieut. T. Brown, Nelson Rifle Co.

" H. R. Page, 90th Regt.

Prov. 2nd Lt. C. B. Worsnop, 6th D. of C. Rifles.

Poynter Standley, late Lt. 90th Regt.

H. H. Nash, late a Corp. N.W.M.P.

Lewis Hooper, late S.S.M., Strathcona's Horse.

F. B. Hardy, late a Sergt. N.W.M.P.

A. S. Purves, late a Pte. Strathcona's Horse.

J. C. de Balinhard, late a Sgt. R.C.D., (S.S.)

J. D. Herriott, late a Corp. R.C.D., (S.S.)

J. F. Crean, late of Robert's Horse.

A. A. Vernon, late a Pte. Strathcona's Horse.

J. H. Irvine, late a Pte. R.C.D., (S.S.)

J. Beresford Sargeant, late a Pte., C.M.R., (S.S.)

C. Tomlinson, late a Pte. 2nd R.C.R.

Adjutant.

Inspector D'Arcy E. Strickland, N.W.M.P.

Medical Officer, (Surgeon-Captain.)

J. M. Jory.

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Veterinary Officer (Veterinary-Captain).

A. McMillan.

Quartermaster (Lieutenant).

Charles Raven.

6TH REGIMENT.

In Command.

Lieut.-Colonel J. D. Irving, D.O.C., M.D. No. 9.

Major, 2nd in Command.

Lieut.-Colonel W. D. Gordon, D.O.C., M.D. No. 5.

Captains (according to seniority).

Major F. B. Ross, 13th Regt.

" J. M. Caines, 5th F.B., C.A.

Capt. G. B. Motherwell, 2nd Reg., C.A.

" A. S. A. M. Adamson, The G.G.F.G.

*Lieut. F. F. Uniacke, R.C.R.**Lieutenants (according to seniority).*

Capt. W. A. McCrimmon, 7th Regt.

Lieut. Ashley Cooper, R.O.

" J. Gartshore, 1st Hussars.

" E. O. Bradburn, 14th F.B., C.A.

" D. D. Young, Royal Canadian Dragoons.

" R. A. Carman, 15th Regt.

" J. C. Robins, 53rd Regt.

" G. H. Irvine, 4th Hussars.

2nd Lieut. C. O. Beardmore, 10th R.G.

" D. F. McKinley, 36th Regt.

Prov. 2nd Lieut W. F. O. Sullivan, 6th Regt., C. A.

G. A. MacBeth, late Capt. 26th Regt.

P. R. Ternan, late Lieut., 66th Regt.

F. S. Morrison, late a Pte. R.C.D. (S.S.)

W. H. Bell, late a Pte. R.C.D. (S.S.)

B. Holland, late a Pte. "

Adjutant.

Lieut. F. F. Uniacke, R.C.R.

Medical Officer (Surgeon-Captain.)

D. M. Anderson.

Veterinary Officer (Veterinary-Captain).

S. Hadwen.

Quartermaster (Lieutenant).

Capt. J. Hamilton, 22nd Regt.

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ESTABLISHMENT.

The establishment was the same for all four regiments, viz :—

REGIMENTAL STAFF.

HORSES.

	Riding.	Draught.	Total.
1 Lt.-Colonel.....	3		
1 Major, Second in Command.....	2		
1 Adjutant.....	2		
1 Medical Officer.....	2		
1 Quartermaster.....	1		
1 Veterinary Officer.....	2		
1 Sergt.-Major.....	1		
1 Quartermaster-Sergt.....	1		
1 Sergt.-Cook.....	1		
16 Privates (2 clerks, 2 orderlies to Medical Officers, 12 batmen).....	14	2	16
<hr/> 25	<hr/> 29	<hr/> 2	<hr/> 31

SQUADRON ESTABLISHMENT.

HORSES.

	Riding.	Pack.	Total.
1 Major or Captain.....	2		
4 Subalterns.....	8		
1 Sq. Sgt.-Major.....	1		
1 Sq. Q.M. Sgt.....	1		
1 Farrier-Sergt.....	1		
4 Sergeants.....	4		
3 Shoeing-smiths.....	3		
1 Saddler.....	1		
2 Buglers.....	2		
6 Corporals (including paid Lce.-Sergts. at the rate of 2 per regiment).....	6		
97 Privates (including 4 paid Lce.-Corporals)..	97	1	
<hr/> Total 121	<hr/> 126	<hr/> 1	<hr/> 127

RECAPITULATION.

ESTABLISHMENT ONE REGIMENT.

	PERSONNEL.						HORSES.			
	Officers.	Staff Sergts. and Sergts.	Artificers.	Buglers.	Rank and File.	Total.	Riding.	Draught.	Pack.	Total.
Regimental Staff.....	6	3			16	25	29	2		31
4 Squadrons.....	20	28	16	8	412	484	504		4	508
Total.....	26	31	16	8	428	509	533	2	4	539

TOTAL ESTABLISHMENTS.

	PERSONNEL.						HORSES.			
	Officers.	Staff Serjts. and Serjts.	Artificers.	Buglers.	Rank and File.	Total.	Riding.	Draught.	Pack.	Total.
4 Regimental Staffs.....	24	12	.....	.....	64	100	116	8	.....	124
16 Squadrons....	80	112	64	32	1648	1936	2016	.....	16	2032
Total.....	104	124	64	32	1712	2036	2132	8	16	2156

DEPARTURE FROM HALIFAX.

The transports *Cestrian*, *Winifredian* and *Corinthian* were provided by His Majesty's Government to transport the troops to South Africa.
These transports embarked troops and sailed as shown below:—

Name of Transport.	Date of Sailing.	Regiment.	Name of Commanding Officer.	Officers.	W.O. and Sergeants.	Rank and File.	Total.	Horses.	Remarks.
	1902.								
<i>Cestrian</i>	May 8..	3rd Regiment.	Lt.-Col. V. A. S. Williams.	26	31	452	509	539	Captain Lorne Drum, A.M.S., as Supernumerary Surgeon-Lieutenant.
		Attached. ....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	....
		2 Squadrons 4th Regt.	Maj. F. A. O'Farrell.	11	12	222	245	223	
<i>Winifredian</i> ...	" 17..	6th Regiment.	Lt.-Col. J. D. Irving	26	31	452	509	605	Excess.
		" .....	.....	.....	.....	5	5	....
		Head-Quarters and 2 Squadrons 4th Regiment.	Lt.-Col. L. T. Boulanger.	15	18	231	264	318	
<i>Corinthian</i>	" 23..	5th Regiment.	Lt.-Col. A. C. Macdonell, D.S.O.	26	31	452	509	553	Draft for 2nd Regt., C.M.R., under command Lieut. H. J. Woodside. 2nd Lieutenant Russell Thomas as Supernumerary Surgeon-Lieutenant.
		Attached.	1	20	21	
		"	1	1	
Totals..				107	123	2034	2064	2238	

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REPORT ON SERVICE 3RD C.M.R.

From Lieut. Colonel V. A. S. Williams, Commanding 3rd Regiment Canadian Mounted Rifles, to the Adjutant General at Head Quarters.

TORONTO, August 9, 1902.

SIR,—I have the honour to make, as officer commanding 3rd Regiment Canadian Mounted Rifles, a general report on the regiment from its organization at Halifax until the date of its disbandment.

ORGANIZATION.

On April 16, 1902, I was ordered to proceed to Halifax N.S., without delay and there to assume command and organize the 3rd Regiment Canadian Mounted Rifles for active service in South Africa.

The men composing this regiment were recruited from Ontario and began to arrive on April 19. With the assistance of my officers, they were at once posted to their several squadrons. I had some difficulty in selecting the non-commissioned officers, as I knew little of the capabilities of the men I had to choose from. I, however, was most fortunate in my selections, and it was not very long before I found that I had under me a very good lot.

The organization of the regiment was soon complete, the men coming in from the recruiting points in Ontario in batches of from fifty to seventy-five daily.

Squadron officers were posted as follows:—

"A" Squadron.	"B" Squadron.	"C" Squadron.	"D" Squadron.
Capt. Henderson,	Capt. McKenzie,	Capt. Nasmyth,	Capt. Arnoldi,
Lieut. Hill,	Lieut. Barker,	Lieut. Staples,	Lieut. Butler,
“ Kingsford,	“ Tett,	“ Read,	“ White,
“ Armstrong,	“ Patterson,	“ Gibbs,	“ Sparks,
“ Odium.	“ Biggs.	“ Shaw.	“ Bishop.

TRANSPORT "CESTRIAN."

On May 8, the regiment embarked on the transport *Cestrian* for Cape Town. Being the senior officer on board and acting under instructions from head-quarters, I assumed command of the troops on board, which consisted of the 3rd Regiment Canadian Mounted Rifles, and 'A' and 'B' squadrons of the 4th Regiment, under Major O'Farrell.

The men were drilled daily, were passed through a course of musketry in Morris tube practice, and the regulations pertaining to transports were thoroughly carried out.

The transport arrived off Cape Town on the evening of May 30. The disembarking officer came on board on the morning of the May 31, with orders for the transport to sail for Durban without delay. Durban was reached on June 4, when the troops disembarked and went into camp at Lord's grounds.

The weather for two days previous to reaching Cape Town, and between Cape Town and Durban, was extremely rough.

HEALTH.

The health of the troops was generally very good. The hospital arrangements on board the transport were hardly as good as they should have been. The space allotted for the hospital was not sufficient for the number of men on board.

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It is with regret that I have to report the death at sea of the following men : No. 152 Pte. H. Higgins, "B" squadron, who died on the afternoon of May 19, from pneumonia, and No. 132 Pte. J. J. Woodman, "B" squadron, who died on June 3, also from pneumonia. Both these men were excellent soldiers and took a great interest in their work. They were buried at sea with the usual burial service.

Surgeon Captain Murray performed his duties to my entire satisfaction and was untiring in his efforts to make the sick comfortable.

DISCIPLINE.

The discipline of the regiment was excellent; the men were keen and willing to learn their duties, the officers and non-commissioned officers were very painstaking and used a great deal of discretion in handling their men.

The majority of the crimes committed by the men were not of a very serious nature; the men who did commit these crimes, which were purely military offences, in most cases never did any soldiering before, and did not really know the seriousness of their acts.

DRILL.

The manner in which the men picked up their drill, both at Halifax and after they landed in South Africa, was surprising. The regiment was drilled, after landing, in squadron and regimental drill, attack and defence of kopjes, and in detached duties. These exercises were carried out to the entire satisfaction of the Major General Commanding, sub-district of Newcastle.

HORSES.

The horses generally were of a very superior quality. Some of those placed on the *Cestrian* were rather weak and others in poor condition, but as a whole they could not be surpassed. The passage was very rough indeed for two days out from Cape Town, and all the way from there to Durban. The men had to continually stand to the horses' heads, as many as 75 per cent of the horses on board being thrown down by the rocking of the ship. Very many casualties occurred through this, as the weaker horses had not the stamina to stand the severe strain. When the horses reached Durban they were inspected by the Officer Commanding remounts who passed them as among the best that had been landed at Durban during the war. Later they were inspected by the General Officer Commanding, Natal, and by the senior Veterinary Officer at Newcastle, both of whom expressed themselves as well pleased with them and the condition they were in.

In Veterinary Captain Neil I had a thoroughly well trained and up to date veterinary officer. He was most attentive to his duties and deserves the greatest praise for his hard work.

SADDLERY.

The saddlery was of the colonial pattern. It did not all reach Halifax in time for me to have it fitted to the horses before sailing. What was fitted I found to be defective for the following reasons:—The panels were stuffed too much and were too hard; after the saddle was placed on the horse's back and the man mounted, the saddle was with difficulty kept in its proper place. The girths at first were too short, but the leather tags stretched to such a degree that they were found to be of sufficient length after being some time in use. The leather generally was not so good as it should have been.

WAGONS.

The wagons issued were excellent, and would I am sure have stood any amount of hard work. The transport authorities gave them great praise.

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CLOTHING AND EQUIPMENT.

The clothing and equipment as issued to the men were excellent. The underclothing was of a very superior quality; all articles of small kit could not have been improved upon. The khaki clothing was exceedingly good and well made.

The bandoliers were of good pattern and much better than the web pattern that was issued to the 2nd Contingent.

A new waist belt of web pattern was issued to the men on arrival in South Africa.

It was remarked to me by a staff officer that the Canadian troops were the best clothed and equipped of any troops in the field.

CORONATION PARADE.

The practice for the Coronation parade by all troops at Newcastle, to be held in honour of the Coronation of His Majesty King Edward VII on June 26, brought together Colonial troops from Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and Canada, and consisted of about 7,000 mounted men. This did not include the regular forces within that command. The parade was under the command of the General Officer Commanding Natal, who also inspected all these troops on that day. I have much pleasure in stating that the 3rd Regiment acquitted itself to the entire satisfaction of the inspecting officer.

UP COUNTRY.

The regiment was ordered to entrain three days after arrival at Durban for up country, viz, Newcastle. This was carried out satisfactorily, taking four trains for the men and horses. The journey was made without any casualty to men or horses. On June 12 I was ordered to take over charge of Fort Hay from the officer commanding New Zealanders; this was carried out and the fort was occupied by the 3rd Regiment and the usual outposts placed. This was a most important position and commanded the entrance to Newcastle from the North side. It was vacated by the regiment on June 28, under orders of the General Officer Commanding, Natal.

INSPECTIONS.

On arrival at Newcastle the regiment was inspected by the Brigadier General Commanding sub-district. This inspection passed off very satisfactorily and the General expressed himself as being very pleased with the men and horses. The General Officer Commanding frequently inspected the camp and expressed himself as well pleased.

RETURN TO CANADA.

On June 30 the regiment left Newcastle *en route* for Canada. It travelled to Durban in the usual open trucks, arriving there on the evening of July 1. We embarked at once on the Transport *Cestrian* and reached Halifax on the afternoon of July 29, where all ranks were paid off, given their discharges and sent to their homes.

DETAILS.

Owing to there not being sufficient room on board the Transport returning to Canada, I was ordered to leave behind at Newcastle, eleven officers and seventy non-commissioned officers and men, these to remain in South Africa until there was a transport available to take them to Canada. Major Eaton, my second in command, was detailed as the officer to remain in command of this detachment.

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REMAINING IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Inducements were held out by the authorities in South Africa to retain some of the men in the country, and permission was granted to officers commanding Canadian regiments to grant discharges to those desiring to remain. None of the men under my command desired to remain, as they had not had the opportunity of seeing the Transvaal or Orange River Colony.

I pointed this out to the Assistant Adjutant General Colonial Forces, at Pretoria, and recommended that the regiment be given an opportunity, either by route march or otherwise, of seeing part of the above provinces, but the suggestion was not carried out, and the men not being favourably impressed with the part of the country they had already seen, decided to return to Canada.

CONCLUDING REMARKS.

In conclusion, I wish to mention my 2nd in command, Major Eaton, who gave me every possible assistance. Captain Van Straubenzee, I would specially mention for the very efficient manner in which he performed the duties of adjutant. Lieut. H. Read is also worthy of mention.

The above three officers had already served in South Africa.

Lieut. W. P. Butcher made a very satisfactory quartermaster.

I would also like to mention, in addition to the names of my staff, those of my squadron commanders—Captains Henderson, Mackenzie, Arnoldi, Nasmyth—who rendered such able assistance, with the officers previously mentioned, in the organization of the regiment. Captain Henderson also performed the duties of musketry instructor to my entire satisfaction, and was most painstaking in teaching the use of the rifle. All of these officers assisted greatly to bring the regiment to the high state of efficiency which has been reported on by the General Officer Commanding, Natal.

To the non-commissioned officers the greatest praise must be given for their loyal support and for their untiring efforts to maintain discipline, and to the men for their good behaviour and willingness to perform any duty required of them.

I regret one thing—and in stating it am expressing the sentiments of my officers, non-commissioned officers and men—and that is, that the disappointment was great when it was reported, on arriving at Durban, that peace had been declared, and that the regiment would, therefore, not be able to add its name to those of other regiments of previous contingents who had already done such excellent service during the war. I feel convinced that, had an opportunity been given, the 3rd Regiment would have done justice to itself and to the country it represented.

In conclusion, I must state that if I am again honoured with the command of a regiment for active service, I hope it will be my good fortune to have under me such a splendid and superior lot of officers, non-commissioned officers and men.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

V. A. S. WILLIAMS, LT.-COL.,
Commanding 3rd Regt., C.M.R.

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REPORT ON SERVICE OF 4TH C.M.R.

From Lieut.-Colonel T. L. Boulanger, Commanding 4th Regiment Canadian Mounted Rifles, to the Adjutant General, at Headquarters, Ottawa.

HALIFAX, 30th July, 1902.

SIR,—I have the honour to report that in accordance with instructions received from the Honourable the Minister of Militia and Defence, I proceeded to Halifax on April 16, 1902, to organize the 4th Regiment, Canadian Mounted Rifles.

The organization was completed on May 6, and the nominal rolls were forwarded to Ottawa.

Squadron Officers were posted as follows :—

“A” Squadron—

Captain J. E. G. Boulton.
Lieutenant J. J. F. Winslow.
“ W. A. Cook.
“ W. A. Simson.
“ H. A. Dickie.

“C” Squadron—

Captain O. L. Pope.
Lieutenant W. L. Savage.
“ A. Dawson.
“ E. A. Williams.
“ L. Stewart.

“B” Squadron—

Captain W. C. Good.
Lieutenant T. W. Lawlor.
“ W. P. Sully.
“ G. F. Pooley.
“ H. Metzler.

“D” Squadron—

Captain T. Dunning.
Lieutenant L. A. Roy.
“ G. L. Boulanger.
“ D. B. Papineau.
“ H. H. Cameron.

“A” and “B” squadrons embarked on the S.S. *Cestrian* on May 8, under the command of Major O’Farrell.

The headquarters and “C” and “D” squadrons embarked on the S.S. *Winifredian*, on May 17, with the 6th Regiment.

The 4th was the only regiment broken up and it was consequently at a great disadvantage.

The officers, non-commissioned officers and men were instructed in drills, &c., as far as the limited space on board ship would admit. Lectures were given, special attention being paid to rifle and firing exercises and morris tube practice.

We lost 13 horses during the voyage chiefly from pneumonia, and would have lost more had it not been for the excellent and untiring work of my veterinary officer, Captain A. D. Harrington.

We had a number of serious cases of sickness in the ranks but all were pulled through by Surgeon Major Elliott, who was up day and night attending to their many wants, and it was owing to his exertions that we had no losses.

I regret very much to report the death of No. 468, Private M. Groto, who was accidentally killed by falling down a hatchway on June 6.

The ship reported at Capetown on Sunday, June 8, and received orders to proceed to Durban, where we arrived on the 11th, after experiencing very severe weather.

We were landed on the 14th, and again the regiment was split up, part being sent up to Newcastle and part being sent to the Rest camp at Durban with the horses.

On June 18, the balance of the regiment and all the horses were sent to Newcastle. Arriving there the horses were detrained and paraded before Brigadier-General Burn-Murdoch who expressed himself well pleased with them. The regiment then came together at Fort Hay camp, Newcastle, for the first time since organization.

At Fort Hay camp, the 3rd, 4th, and 6th regiments were brigaded together, under Lieut.-Col. Irving of the 6th regiment. My adjutant, Captain Mackie, D.S.O., was appointed brigade major.

The regiment was paraded, mounted, twice daily to prepare for the Coronation Ceremonial Parade, which was to take place on June 26. On the 25th, orders came that owing to the indisposition of His Majesty, all festivities would be postponed indefinitely.

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Orders were also received to turn over to the Ordnance and Remount Departments all arms, equipments, &c., and horses, and to prepare to entrain for Durban.

I regret to have to report the death of No. 433, Pte. J. Sterling, who died of pneumonia at Pinetown Bridge hospital, on June 27.

On June 30, the regiment was entrained for Durban, being again broken up, this time into three parts. On July 1, we arrived at Durban and embarked on the Leyland Line SS. *Cestrian*.

I consider the accommodation on the SS. *Cestrian* very bad indeed. The steamer was in a most filthy condition when we embarked, there being on the decks at least $\frac{1}{4}$ inch of grease and filth. The food given both officers and men was of only fair quality and not properly cooked. The flour used to bake bread was musty, and consequently the bread was the same.

The first few days of passage we had very rough weather, but after rounding the Cape the weather was fine and it continued so for the rest of the voyage.

I beg to draw to your favourable notice the following officers of the regiment:— Captain Mackie, D.S.O., the Adjutant, was untiring in his efforts for the welfare of all. He was Brigade Adjutant at Newcastle when the regiments were brigaded, also acting Ship's Adjutant from Halifax to Durban and from Durban to Halifax, and although his duties were much increased they were always performed in a most satisfactory manner to all. He still performed his regimental work, with the same zeal and ardour. Lieutenants Roy, Boulanger, Dickie, Simson and Dawson were also excellent officers and have been most zealous in carrying out their various duties. Lieutenant Dickie acted as adjutant of the two squadrons under Major O'Farrell, and Lieutenant Simson as quartermaster, on the SS. *Cestrian*. They not only performed those extra duties but looked after their own troops and brought them to a very efficient state. I would also bring to your notice Reg. Sergt. Major Gimblett, who has not only performed the duties of Reg. Sergt. Major, but also the duties of Brigade Sergt. Major, and was invaluable in the regiment.

I attach the following nominal rolls,—

Officers, N.C. O's and men on ss. *Cestrian*.

Officers, N.C.O's and men left at Newcastle in detail camp.

Officers, N.C.O's and men left in hospital at Newcastle and Durban.

Nominal roll of casualties.

Discharged men.

Also a roll of men who absented themselves on the embarkation of the regiment.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

T. L. BOULANGER, Lt.-Col.,
Comdg. 4th Regiment C.M.R.

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APPENDIX A.

4TH CANADIAN MOUNTED RIFLES.

List of Officers, N.C. Officers and Men on Board ss. *Cestrian*.

Lieut. Col. Boulanger.	Lieut. Winslow.
Capt. Mackie.	" Lawlor.
" Good.	" Stewart.
" Pope.	" Sully.
" Dunning.	" Dickie.
Surg.-Major Elliott.	" Williams.
	" Papineau.

N.C. Officers and Men.

"A" Squadron.—

No. 23, Sergeant Abell, C. W.
 135, Lance-Corporal Allen, G. L.
 88, Private Allen, W.
 186, Shoeing-Smith Barber, A. E.
 39, Private Bean, A. R.
 43, " Bean, E. W.
 44, " Bean, J. L.
 59, " Belyea, R.
 121, Corporal Bishop, J. M.
 56, Private Blizzard, F. E.
 60, " Brown, J. J.
 147, " Brown, J. T.
 477, " Bruce, A. W.
 115, " Burchell, R. I.
 29, " Carson, J. H.
 476, " Carter, R.
 150, " Chapman, H.
 456, " Clarke, G. W.
 46, " Comeau, J. F.
 48, " Cook, E.
 502, Lance-Corporal Cowling, T.
 117, Bugler Crook, R. M.
 134, Private Gummings, F. B.
 82, " Daley, D. F.
 149, " Davis, F. H.
 133, " Dickey, H. C.
 38, " Donald, A. B.
 146, " Doyle, G. F.
 69, " Doyle, H.
 33, " Duffey, G.
 122, " Duggan, C.
 74, " Ellerson, W. E.
 25, Sergeant Embree, G.
 51, Private Fitzgerald, J.
 113, " Flemming, P. J.
 101, " Foley, P.
 380, " Gagnon, E.
 50, " Gale, F. J.
 156, Corporal Golding, C. F.
 91, Private Goodwin, T. C.
 120, " Gorham, C. H.
 35, Lance-Corporal Graham, E. C.
 155, Private Groggett, C. J.
 105, " Hilton, J.
 110, " Hilton, W. H.
 139, " Hire, W.
 34, " Hodd, J. J.

No. 475, Private Holmes, I.
 108, Corporal Hosking, F. W.
 151, Private Keating, T. A.
 402, Bugler-Corporal Lamontagne, J. B.
 78, Private Landers, M. C.
 3, S. S. Major, Langille, R. M.
 123, Private Leblanc, A. A.
 109, " Little, W. H.
 107, " Luter, J. A.
 72, " McAllister, A.
 129, " McKay, W. A.
 95, Corporal McLeod, J. A.
 142, Private McInnis, W. H.
 104, Shoeing-Smith, McLean, D. J.
 30, Private McLeod, B. H.
 76, " McMillan, J. R.
 58, Saddler McMullen, J.
 77, Private Magee, R. L.
 49, " Marks, W. J.
 73, " Marr, C. F.
 143, " Morris, F. W.
 61, " Martin, F. B.
 62, " Martin, G. A.
 119, " Milson, P. W.
 478, " Moffatt, O. S.
 70, " Mooney, W. J.
 114, " Murphy, P. J.
 118, " Parker, F.
 32, " Peters, H. deB.
 36, " Pike, J. W.
 159, " Pickering, W. J.
 87, " Ray, W.
 111, " Riley, J.
 124, " Ross, A.
 106, " Salkus, T. R.
 90, " Solomon, F. F.
 265, Lance-Corporal Sheffield, G.
 314, Private Sinclair, G. V.
 37, " Small, H.
 100, Shoeing-Smith Smith, G.
 8, S. Q. M. S. Smith, J.
 64, Private Spragg, H. V.
 65, " Sprague, M.
 153, " Steeves, O.
 81, " Stevens, A.
 112, " Tobin, W. J.
 84, " Walsh, A. W.
 384, " Walling, W.

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"A" Squadron—*Con.*

No. 132, Private Ward, J. B.
 103, " Welburn, F.
 63, " Wilson, A. T.
 86, " Wood, F. B.
 473, " Wood, J. B.

"B" Squadron—

No. 197, Private Abbott, P. A.
 173, " Allan, D.
 210, " Allen, D. J.
 93, " Allen, E. D.
 136, " Annand, C. H.
 206, " Atkins, A. W.
 176, " Barnett, E.
 182, " Black, W. J.
 4, S.S.M. Blake-Foster, A. B.
 251, Private Blakney, J. L.
 256, " Bonner, B.
 260, Corporal Boone, M. E.
 177, Private Boucher, C. C.
 259, " Brown, J. T.
 453, " Clarke, J. W.
 258, " Clynick, N. S.
 217, " Coffin, J. E.
 200, Lance-Corporal Coffin, P. R.
 248, Private Cole, W. H.
 243, " Corcoran, F. T.
 221, " Currie, J. A.
 237, " Davey, E. E.
 167, " Davidson, W. T.
 211, " Duff, E.
 175, " Duffey, J. E.
 188, " Dunham, E. S.
 187, " Eaton, L.
 180, " Edmonds, W.
 170, " English, A. A.
 254, " Finnamore, A.
 499, Corporal Foster, W.
 225, Private Gallant, C. S.
 199, " Greene, J.
 171, " Greenfield, H.
 262, Sergeant Gregory, J. W.
 218, Farrier-Sergeant Henry, S.
 274, Private Howes, E.
 235, " Hughes, J. B.
 116, " Innis, W. B.
 168, " Jennings, H.
 257, " Jones, D.
 215, " Kiggins, F.
 226, Shoeing-Smith Landrigan, F. L.
 242, Private Lane, C. E.
 459, " Lawson, P.
 232, " Love, H. R.
 204, " MacDonald, A. W.
 220, " MacDonald, C. O.
 214, " MacFarlane, H.
 196, " McDougall, P. N.
 222, " McFarlane, W.
 252, " McGeary, T. J.
 241, " McInnis, C.
 192, " McIntosh, J.
 452, Shoeing-Smith McLean, J. L.
 453, Private McIntyre, H. C.
 253, " McManamin, F. E.
 292, " McQuaid, P. J.
 454, " McQuillan, T. E.
 16, Sergeant Mackness, J.
 223, Private Martin, P.
 184, " Mathers, J. R.
 497, " May, H. J.
 201, " Moeser, F. W.
 214, Corporal Moore, F. S.
 174, Private Morris, H. R.
 183, " Mullins, E. P.
 455, " Mullen, J. T.
 179, " Murray, A. P.
 191, Sergeant Nunns, F. L.

No. 172, Saddler G'Donnell, A. E.

208, Private Pierce, J.
 211, " Poulin, J.
 498, " Power, L. J.
 189, " Purdie, G. P.
 466, " Ranger, G. J.
 198, " Reid, J.
 210, " Schrader, J. H.
 169, " Scott, I. L.
 141, " Scott, W.
 209, " Scott, W.
 18, S.Q.M.S. Rider, P. H.
 224, Private Smallwood, J. H.
 261, " Smith, J.
 162, " Stoba, D. McG.
 219, " Sullivan, E. N.
 212, " Sullivan, R. H.
 181, " Sylvester, C.
 234, " Thistle, J. J.
 202, " Thom, W. G.
 20, " Thompson, C. H.
 66, " Thompson, J. A.
 190, " Thompson, J. H.
 203, " Townsend, G. E.
 253, " V. ... F.
 164, " Wallace, D.
 213, " Waugh, J. M.
 185, Corporal Wyse, H.

"C" Squadron—

487, Corporal Anthony, P.
 369, Private Berry, J.
 270, Corporal Berg, F. L.
 289, " Black, R. D.
 79, Private Beattie, G. W.
 300, " Bridges, D. W.
 335, " Brooking, H.
 329, Shoeing-Smith Brown, N. D.
 354, Private Brown, J. E.
 323, " Campbell, D. S.
 52, " Capson, R.
 312, " Carter, A.
 322, Lance-Corporal Chantor, G. E.
 273, Private Clarke, J. D.
 128, " Coffin, J. P.
 306, " Coffin, T. C.
 264, " Colter, J.
 283, " Cook, T. E.
 366, " Cooper, R. W.
 364, " Cooper, T. H.
 356, " Cormier, A.
 355, " Cormier, H.
 363, Corporal Cowans, E. H.
 47, Private Damery, W. J.
 361, " Damon, E. H.
 341, Lance-Corporal Davis, J. R.
 295, Private Duggan, M.
 400, Bugler Doddridge, C. T.
 288, Private Dwyer, J. W.
 233, " Breckson, J.
 276, " Ericson, J. Y.
 282, " Gaines, H. J.
 302, " Gardner, N. R.
 5, " Gibb, J. J.
 1, R. S. M. Gimblett, W.
 296, Private Golder, V. R.
 371, " Harris, J. R.
 360, " Heatherington, W. E.
 333, " Herbert, F. C.
 131, " Heron, C.
 31, " Haley, J.
 54, " Izzard, J. R.
 275, " Johnston, A. M. M.
 271, " Jones, C. N.
 488, Farrier-Sergeant Kerr, W. E.
 315, Private Lahey, M. P.
 308, " Levi, J.
 318, " Lewis, W. J.
 268, " Liddell, A. W.

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"C" Squadron—*Con.*

No. 267, Private London, W. P.
 41, " McCoach, D.
 163, " McCracken, W.
 327, " McDonald, D. J.
 317, Sergeant McDonald, J. A.
 40, Private McDonald, R.
 316, " McEwan, T.
 330, " McDougall, J.
 357, " McIver, A. S.
 290, " McKinnon, W. R.
 320, " McLeod, M.
 374, " McLeod, D. E.
 358, " McLean, A.
 310, " McNeil, J.
 504, Sergeant McAskill, J.
 336, Private McRea, N. C.
 11, Sergeant Maguire J. W.
 330, Private Marshall, D.
 297, " Miller, C. P.
 328, " Miller, O.
 301, " Moore, H.
 353, " Morrison, A.
 324, " Morrison, Allan
 494, " Mottram, A.
 321, " Murphy, E. T.
 299, " Murray, A.
 332, " O'Brien, R. G.
 92, " Olson, O. A.
 71, " Parks, W. J.
 332, " Pembroke, J.
 277, " Phinney, W. S.
 331, " Pickard, F. F.
 367, " Pomeroy, G. W.
 313, " Putman, F. H.
 311, " Putman, H. L.
 505, S.Q.M.S. Remillard, N.
 369, Private Rice, F.
 368, " Roberts, L.
 293, Corporal Roy, E.
 27, Shoeing-Smith, Rudland, R.
 303, Private Schaefer, J.
 285, " Seebold, J.
 359, Lance-Corporal Shorten, A. E.
 351, Private Simmons, J.
 6, S.S.M. Small, J.
 334, Private Stone, W. E.
 325, " Tebbutt, J.
 305, " Tessier, E.
 373, Saddler Tracey, W. H.
 365, Private Treble, J. H.
 307, " Turner, J. S.
 319, " Walker, D. J.
 298, " Watson, J.
 294, " Whelan, P.
 304, " White, S. P.
 285, " Wilgress, E. A.
 266, Lance-Corporal Wilken, W. J.
 370, Private Wood, R. L.
 508, " Moody, W.

"D" Squadron.—

412, Private Allen, W. J.
 443, " Baxter, D.
 497, Bugler Belanger, E.
 438, Private Blaxall, G.
 418, " Borden, J. C.
 391, " Boucher, A.
 296, " Brousseau, E.
 503, " Brown, T. L. W.
 424, " Burke, J.
 431, " Cairns, C. A.
 348, " Cameron, M.
 428, " Campbell, A.
 427, " Campbell, H.
 429, " Campbell, R.
 485, " Cavanagh, T. C.
 14, " Charlotte, S.
 411, " Chesley, F. T.

No. 346, Private Colwell, E.
 491, " Copeland, J.
 290, " Courbron, E. J.
 450, " Creighton, J. H.
 441, " Creswell, G. H.
 495, Corporal Dagenais, A.
 53, Private Dalton, E. J.
 317, " Davidson, T. A.
 419, " Day, J. H.
 482, " Donnelly, C. J.
 483, " Downing, H.
 152, " Ead, J. C. J.
 480, " Embleton, E. H.
 442, " Emery, W. D.
 415, " Finney, W. C.
 408, " Fleming, J.
 460, " Fleming, J. W.
 382, Sh.-Smith Ford, F.
 386, Private Ford, W.
 484, " Gates, R. B.
 407, Sergt.-Cook Giroux, P. V.
 392, Private Gouedard, G.
 144, " Gowe, A. D.
 490, Sergt. Gray, H.
 430, Private Hall, H. E.
 10, Sergt. Hannah, D.
 385, Private Hanson, E.
 15, " Hardy, G.
 435, " Harris, C.
 384, Lance-Corporal Hay, A. R.
 98, Private Hay, T. W. G.
 432, " Hawkins, J.
 444, " Henry, J. W.
 375, Lance-Corporal Houston, C. D.
 417, Sh.-Smith Jodrey, J.
 94, Private King, J. B.
 469, Lance-Corporal Klippert, A. B.
 399, Private Lambert, G.
 404, S.S.M. Lavertu, J.
 426, Private Lee, J.
 507, Sergt. Lefebvre, P. W.
 496, Private Lefebvre, Z.
 278, " Leprohon, H.
 377, " Lewis, W.
 405, S.Q.M.S. L'Hereux, N.
 447, Corporal Littlewood, P.
 420, Private Lovelace, F. C.
 137, " McDonald, A.
 345, Sergt. McDonald, J. H.
 389, Private Maheux, F.
 388, " Matte, A.
 500, " Miller, R.
 461, " Munro, A. W. C.
 154, " Munro, C. W.
 506, Sergt. (Bugler) Munro, J. A.
 379, Private Neil, R.
 481, " Nevers, W.
 461, " O'Donnell, J.
 470, " O'Keefe, J. A.
 440, Lance-Sergt. Parham, J. B.
 437, Private Pauling, G. F.
 382, " Picard, O.
 465, " Pickel, R. L.
 378, " Plamondon, A.
 416, Saddler Pollock, C. R.
 22, Far.-Sergt. Purcell, J. R.
 410, Private Ready, E. F.
 158, " Robinson, C.
 422, " Rooney, A. C.
 13, " Roy, A.
 349, " Ryan, I. G.
 75, " Ryan, T. F.
 436, " Seed, E. R.
 449, " Sherry, A. L. L.
 133, " Steele, C. O.
 413, Lance-Corporal Stevens, J. R.
 387, Private Stoyles, W. H.
 448, " Strong, W.
 263, " Tracey, M.

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"D" Squadron—*Con.*

No. 393, Private Trudel, L. A.
 439, " Wallace, W.
 350, " Walsh, W.
 414, " Warren, J. T.
 423, " West, W. S.

No. 421, Private Wilson, W. L.

446, " Wilson, A. E.

83, " Urquhart, C. W.

145, Sh.-Smith Wilson, J.

401, Private Thibault, P.

OFFICERS, N. C. OFFICERS AND MEN remaining at Newcastle.

Major O'Farrell.

Captain Boulton.

Lieutenant Roy.

" Cook.

" Boulanger.

" Savage.

" Simson.

" Dawson.

" Pooley.

Lieutenant Metzler.

" Cameron.

Quartermaster-Lieutenant Lavie.

Veterinary-Captain Harrington.

"A" Squadron—

No. 2, R.Q.M.S. Agius, W.
 21, Farrier-Sergeant Robinson, W.
 140, Sergeant McKinney.
 207, Corporal Cairns.
 68, " Maher.
 116, Lance-Sergeant Orr.
 28, Private Feeley.
 102, " Heffler.
 274, " Rawle.
 472, " McDermott.
 457, " Perrin.
 80, " Rose.
 26, " Rose.
 462, " Tracey.
 451, " Bowness.
 55, " Carter.
 57, " Tumilty.

"B" Squadron—

No. 236, Private Beers.

238, " Brown.

228, " Burrows.

24, Sergeant Coombs.

227, Private Cropley.

233, " King.

231, " McKenzie.

239, " Murphy.

185, " Wyse.

492, " White.

"C" Squadron—

No. 403, Sergeant Gowen.

443, Bugler Horner.

17, Private Burridge.

280, " Arnold.

284, " Harrington.

501, " Lewis.

94, " Murray.

286, " Rendell.

406, " Swift.

"D" Squadron—

No. 376, Corporal Blair.

12, " Hennessy.

395, Private Blair.

394, " Farley.

396, " Hunter.

471, " Morrison.

342, " Roche.

434, " Trudel.

398, " Saucier.

425, " Webb.

N. C. OFFICERS AND MEN left in Hospital.

"A" Squadron—

No. 9, Sergt. Getty, C., Newcastle.
 67, Private Coggon, B. A., "
 42, " Damery, W.P., "
 45, " Earle, J. E., Durban.

"C" Squadron—

No. 272, Shoeing-Smith Gee, Durban.

287, Private Clarke, "

372, " Dunsmore, "

493, " Hooper, L., "

"B" Squadron—

No. 19, Lance-Corporal Enfield, E., Newcastle.
 489, Bugler Kenney, C. R., Durban.
 205, Private McIntosh, A., Newcastle.

"D" Squadron—

No. 344, Private Harvey, C. F., Durban.

445, " Hickey, J. J., "

486, " Hoeg, R., "

ABSENT without Leave at Port of Embarkation.

"B" Squadron—

No. 195, Corporal Mitchell, W. B.

"D" Squadron—

No. 127, Private Foley, W.

"C" Squadron—

No. 166, Private Fredin, O.

N. C. OFFICERS AND MEN Discharged in South Africa.

"A" Squadron—

No. 165, Corporal Goldman, H.

"C" Squadron—

No. 337, Private Pack, W. H.

326, " Smith, F. A.

340, " Colbourne, J. A.

"B" Squadron—

No. 291, Private Cameron, R. W.
 249, " Guthrie, P. A.

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REPORT ON SERVICE OF 5TH C.M.R.

From Lt.-Col. A. C. Macdonell, D.S.O., commanding 5th Regiment Canadian Mounted Rifles, to the Adjutant-General, Canadian Militia.

MONTREAL, August 31, 1902.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report upon the 5th Regiment Canadian Mounted Rifles:—

GENERAL REMARKS.

The 5th Regiment, raised in accordance with M.O. 79, 1902, was recruited in Western Canada, i.e. Manitoba, North-west Territories, and British Columbia. The ranks were filled with a particularly workmanlike class of men, of good physique, good shots and riders, and thoroughly accustomed to prairie and camp life. A good many (about one-third) had had previous service in the British army, the Permanent Corps, or the North-west Mounted Police and other corps.

Among the cow-boys and ranchers who enlisted, thirty-two were professional packers from the Rocky Mountains, and sixty-four were professional 'broncho-busters,' horse-breakers and ropers from western ranches.

The selection of the officers was particularly fortunate, for no better or more experienced men ever sat in Canadian saddles. Nineteen had seen previous war service, fourteen in the late war in South Africa, and eight had had service in that most practical of all schools for active service, the North-west Mounted Police. I desire to place on record my appreciation of the loyal and efficient manner in which they supported me. My thanks are especially due to Major E. A. C. Hosmer, who, painstaking and energetic, proved himself to be an ideal second-in-command; to Captain D. E. Strickland, the popular and hard-working adjutant, who also acted as second-in-command on the return voyage; to Lieut. Frank B. Hardy, who acted as assisant adjutant in charge of drills during mobilization and the outward voyage, and as camp adjutant of the Oversea Colonial Camp at Durban, performing his work in a manner that was beyond all praise; to the regimental staff, and the four squadron commanders, particularly Captain F. H. Bagley, whose long service and varied experiences in the Territories and in the North-west Mounted Police rendered him an invaluable officer in a regiment composed of western men; and to the officers whose names are mentioned from time to time in this report in connection with the special work which they performed.

MOBILIZATION.

The regiment mobilized at Halifax, N.S., on May 6, 1902, and was quartered at the exhibition grounds, the men sleeping around the gallery in the big building. Everything was done to make them as comfortable as possible under the circumstances by Mr. H. H. Wickwire, the government agent, who throughout our stay rendered every assistance in his power.

I had reported myself at Halifax several days prior to the arrival of the regiment, and had drawn up instructions on 'Organization and Drill,' 'Officers' Uniforms and Necessary Kit,' 'Selection of Men for Promotion,' and orders posting officers to their respective squadrons. These were typewritten and were handed to every officer on his arrival, and I went over them carefully with each officer, so that there could be no possible misunderstanding as to what was required. The time and trouble spent in this way were fully justified by the results. I also had a large number of copies of 'Advice to Men Joining the 5th Regiment,' and 'Instructions When and How to Salute,' struck off and posted in the regimental quarters and distributed among the men, and these also bore good fruit.

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The majority of the officers were quartered at the Queen's Hotel, and upon requisition being made to the proprietor, he placed a room at their disposal as an ante-room and otherwise did all in his power to render them comfortable.

The men arrived before their attestation papers, but, as no time was to be lost, they were fallen in at once by provinces, and the squadrons made up by first a troop from Manitoba, then one from the North-west Territories, and then one from British Columbia. In this way each squadron was composed of men drawn from the same province or territory, and at the same time the troops were composed of comrades from the same section of country.

I attribute the good fellowship that prevailed between the four squadrons, engendering the strong regimental *esprit de corps* for which the 5th was distinguished, to the right manner in which the instructions of Major General O'Grady-Haly, C.B., D.S.O. on this matter were carried out.

Pains were taken to ascertain who were the drilled men, and to employ them upon the necessary fatigues, police duties, &c., and so give the undrilled men a better chance of learning the work they had to do.

The clothing and kit were of first class quality and very complete, and were rapidly issued. The store-room of each squadron was so built that it adjoined the quarter-master's store, communication being had through a wicket in the partition which was locked upon the quarter-master's side. This did away with any unnecessary fatigues in carrying stores, and facilitated the immediate change of garments that failed to fit. The arrangement proved such an unqualified success that I have no hesitation in recommending it as the correct plan for rapidly fitting out a regiment on mobilization.

In connection with the equipping of the regiment, lieutenant and quarter-master C. C. Raven, the regimental quarter-master sergeant and the squadron quarter-master sergeants are deserving of praise.

Squadron officers were posted as follows:—

"A" Squadron—

Captain F. J. Clark.	
Lieutenant T. L. Hartley,	1st Troop.
" H. R. Page,	2nd "
" J. F. Crean,	3rd "
" A. S. Purves,	4th "

"B" Squadron—

Captain C. H. Rogers.	
Lieutenant F. B. Hardy,	1st Troop.
" J. B. Sargeant,	2nd "
" P. Standly,	3rd "
" J. H. Irvine,	4th "

"C" Squadron—

Captain F. H. Bagley,	
Lieutenant H. H. Nash,	1st Troop.
" A. A. Vernon,	2nd "
" J. C. de Balinhard,	3rd "
" J. D. Herriott,	4th "

"D" Squadron—

Captain A. W. Strange.	
Lieutenant L. Hooper,	1st Troop.
" C. B. Worsnop,	2nd "
" C. Tomlinson,	3rd "
" T. Brown,	4th "

As soon as the squadrons were formed, drill and instruction began. Each subaltern instructed his own troop. The men were allowed to arrange their own groups of four, after which they drilled, ate and slept in that order. For drill purposes the broken groups fell in on the left, so that only broken groups were mixed with others. Every morning and afternoon the squadron commanders formed up their squadrons and performed some simple movements, and then the regiment was formed up by me or Major Hamer. In this way the rawest recruit had it instilled into him, from the very first, the fact that he was a member of a group of four, and that he belonged to a troop, a squadron and a regiment, and he soon picked up regimental organization from observation.

The regiment was inspected by Major-General O'Grady-Haly, C.B., D.S.O., just two days after mobilization, and even then the General remarked upon the steadiness of the men on parade, and complimented them upon it. He also remarked upon the splendid physique of both officers and men. A few days later, Major-General Sir Charles Parsons, K.C.M.G., Commanding the Regular Forces in Canada (under whom I had the honour of serving in South Africa), was kind enough to inspect the regiment and afterwards witness an exhibition of riding, roping and packing. He expressed himself as pleased, and said that the officers and men were a particularly good lot and formed a very fine command.

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As the regiment was over strength—a fact which speaks well for the loyalty of western men—acting upon instructions received, the overplus was drafted into the 6th Regiment, and one or two into other regiments, while a draft of twenty men, under Lieutenant Woodside, was attached to the regiment to be taken out to South Africa for the 2nd Regiment, to replace casualties.

The horses arrived only a few days before sailing, the last twenty, in fact, only on the day of sailing. They were a very good lot and well chosen. Some Nova Scotian horses, and a batch from Ontario that were specially purchased as being likely to make officers' chargers, were particularly handsome. Two hundred and twenty were western prairie bred horses, and there is no doubt that they make the toughest and hardiest for campaigning. Like the western men, they take a lot of killing and die game to the last.

The conduct of the men at Halifax was excellent. Before the arrival of the attestation papers, one or two committed themselves, and were summarily dismissed. Not a single man of the 5th Regiment was arrested by the civil police, or made a prisoner by a military picket, while in Halifax.

The thanks of the whole regiment are due to the Y.M.C.A., and to Mr. Herd in particular, for their untiring efforts to promote the comfort and welfare of everyone. What the stay in Halifax would have been without the Y.M.C.A. reading room is difficult to imagine. The Rev. Mr. Armitage, Church of England, also kindly held services on the grounds, at great inconvenience to himself, and did all in his power to help the men.

EMBARKATION.

The regiment embarked at 8 a.m. on May 23, 1902.

The horses, with the exception of twenty, had been loaded on the previous day. Care having been previously taken by the officers to ascertain the whereabouts of the quarters to which their respective troops were assigned, all delay was avoided, and the embarkation of the regiment and draft was effected in 18 minutes.

By the courtesy of Lt.-Col. White, the band of the R. C. R. played the regiment from the exhibition grounds to the ship.

WEATHER.

The weather was most favourable for the voyage. On starting, a strong breeze from the southwest caused the vessel to toss a little, and the majority of the men were consequently sea sick. However, they soon recovered, and the weather during the remainder of the voyage was delightful.

PRECAUTIONS AGAINST FIRE.

As soon as the ship left port, the men were told off to fire stations, and practised daily until they were perfect, so much so that on an alarm of fire being given—which fortunately turned out to be groundless—the men had fallen in at their respective places in a few seconds over two minutes, according to the time taken by the officer of the watch. The regulations governing smoking between decks were strictly enforced.

MEN.

Health.—Every attention was given the men to ensure their good health. Bathing parades were held daily at 5.45 a.m. No cases of sickness of a serious nature occurred. A few mild cases of pneumonia, and some of rheumatism were the most prevalent.

Just before arriving at Cape Town, however, Regimental No. 279, Private Chas. Hodgson, was taken down with erysipelas, and had to be taken off the ship there. His condition was not at all serious.

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Messing.—The men were supplied during the voyage with a sufficient quantity of good wholesome food. Very few complaints were made, and these were promptly remedied. The men were daily visited while at dinner by the orderly officer.

Amusements.—The Y.M.C.A., at Halifax, was exceedingly kind in sending on board a quantity of books, games and magazines for the use of the men during the voyage. Mr. Wiswell, of the St. Andrew's Society, and Mrs. Wallis, of Peterboro, also sent a number of books and magazines. These were greatly appreciated by the men.

A regimental fund was started, and a varied programme of sports was carried out each Saturday afternoon. Squadron competitions were got up, such as Tugs-of-War contests. These created great rivalry, and greatly enhanced the success of the sports.

Father Neptune and his good lady boarded us when crossing the line, and exacted the usual penalties for trespassing in his domains.

Two or three excellent open air concerts were held on deck, and some very good amateur talent appeared.

Amongst the list of sports, a packing competition was held in throwing the Diamond Hitch single and double.

Two Regimental Mess Dinners were held, at which the officers of the ship were guests. Occasion was taken at the last to drink the health of Captain Nunan and thank him for his unfailing kindness and courtesy, which went a very great way to making what was undoubtedly a pleasant voyage.

DRILL AND INSTRUCTION.

The space available for drill was somewhat confined, but the regiment was put through a course of squad drill, including 'Extension Motions,' 'Manual and Firing Exercises,' a course of Morris tube practice under Major Hosmer, and instructed in 'First Aid' by Surg.-Capt. Jory and Surg.-Lt. Thomas, lectured to by Lieut. Woodside, 2nd Rgt. C.M.R., (attached), on the geography of South Africa. For this purpose he prepared maps on a large scale, and he is deserving of great credit for the painstaking manner in which he performed this work, and also his other duties, while attached to us. Men who had been out before traced out the routes followed by their regiments. Troop leaders, in addition to drilling their troops, instructed them in care and management of horses, blanket folding, &c., silent drill signals, field duties, musketry, and practised their men in carrying field messages; every effort was made to make the instruction as practical as possible, 'a troop's inspection' being as follows:—

'Turnings,' 'Saluting,' 'Extension Motions,' 'Manual,' 'Firing Exercises;' Rifle-parts of, Musketry — Questions on,

First Aid.

Map of S.A.

Officers and N.C. Officers to give names of men composing troop, squad books inspected, men questioned on names of officers and N.C. officers and practically tested in carrying messages correctly; officers questioned on men's capabilities (previous service), as scouts, &c.; silent drill, troop to call out meaning of signal; miscellaneous questions on horses, camps, saddlery, &c., &c.

Lectures were prepared by Vet. Capt. McMillan on 'Saddles and Sore Backs,' &c. These were typewritten and distributed, Captain McMillan being much too busy looking after the horses and stables to deliver them himself.

The officers were lectured to on various subjects by the Commanding Officer, and officers who served in South Africa before prepared, and one of their number read a paper on their regiment, tracing out its itinerary on the map and describing its principal actions, methods of attack, advance and rear guards, &c.

These interesting papers were prepared and read as follows:—

On the Royal Canadian Dragoons, prepared by Lieutenants Herriott, de Ballinhard and Irvine, and read by the latter; on Strathcona's Horse, prepared by Lieutenants Hooper, Purves and Vernon, read by the former; also one by Captain Strange on the part taken by Strathcona's Horse in the pursuit of DeWet in the Free State. This was particularly interesting and instructive. On advance and rear guards work, by Lieute-

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nants Brown and Sargeant; on the Canadian Mounted Rifles, read by Lieutenant Brown (this officer also prepared and delivered an instructive lecture upon supplies in the field); on 2nd Brabant's Horse, including the Siege of Wepener, by Lieutenant Page; on Roberts' Horse, by Lieutenant Crean.

Every officer was required to draw a map of Cape Colony, Orange River Colony, Transvaal and Natal. A very carefully prepared list was made, showing the various parts of the country which officers and men knew well and had travelled through, with a view to utilizing their services as scouts and guides, should the regiment go to the locality they knew.

CONDUCT.

The conduct of the regiment, with one or two exceptions, was very good. Three acting sergeants were returned to duty as privates for various breaches of discipline, and an attached private belonging to the 4th Regiment, having given a good deal of trouble, was awarded seven days' cells for a serious breach of discipline.

WORK.

During the voyage Lieutenant H. H. Nash, an officer of great practical experience took charge of putting everything in shape for field service and deserves great credit for his hard work. The saddlery and harness were thoroughly oiled and dubbed, put together, numbered and distributed to the squadrons. Belts and bandoliers were treated in the same way. Stores were properly sorted and arranged in the most convenient way for disembarkation.

Lieutenant Irvine did very good work in making out and looking after the assignments of pay for men and officers, and proved himself in addition a smart and efficient duty officer.

HORSES.

The health of the horses during the voyage was good although twelve died. The most prevalent diseases amongst them were strangles and influenza, and a few cases of pneumonia. Every care was taken of them, each horse being taken out of its stall daily, groomed and hand-rubbed. The horse fittings were excellent; drainage and ventilation were good. Captain McMillan, ably assisted by farrier quarter master sergeant Mallett and F. G. Hall, a civilian, is deserving of all praise for the constant supervision he exercised over the horses.

The forage was of good quality, as also was the water.

INSPECTION.

The Commanding Officer inspected the ship daily, accompanied by the adjutant, captain of the day and medical officer. The captain and chief officer of the ship also went around with him. Everything was kept scrupulously clean and neat, so much so that the staff officer who visited us at Capetown said the stables were the cleanest that he had ever seen on a troop ship.

DIVINE SERVICE.

Non-sectarian service was held each Sunday. Every man not necessarily employed attended. On each occasion a collection was taken up in aid of the Liverpool Seamen's Orphan Institute (as is the custom). In addition to this collection a liberal contribution in aid of this institution was granted from the Regimental fund.

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DISEMBARKATION.

After lying two days in the harbour, the regiment disembarked at Durban, at 3 a.m., on Tuesday, June 24, and was quartered at the show grounds. As the grounds were already overcrowded with the 5th, 7th and 8th Australian Commonwealth Horse, and details, our tents were pitched wherever room could be found. The horses came off in good condition and fettle, and were much admired, fourteen being the total loss to date of disembarkation.

On Thursday, June 26, there was a parade of all the troops to attend a service of intercession for the King. I commanded the Oversea Colonials, consisting of two squadrons 5th Regt. C.M.R., and two squadrons each of the 5th, 7th and 8th A.C.H.

The 5th Regiment, C.M.R., under Major Hosmer, turned out well, being clean, smart and soldierly, and were complimented by the staff as the smartest colonial troops they had seen. The parade went off without a hitch. In the evening free seats for five hundred soldiers were granted at the theatre, and the tickets were distributed evenly among the troops.

Everything went off very quietly. I took the precaution of putting on a strong picket, but they had practically nothing to do. The commandant at Durban ordered me to take over the command of the Oversea Colonials camp from June 26.

On the 27th, the Australians marched out to embark for their colony, and were heartily cheered by the Canadians, who lined both sides of the road to the gate. Their departure gave more room at the camp, and strong fatigue parties soon cleaned it up and made it a credit to the regiment.

Doyle's scouts and various details joined the camp from day to day, and rendered it necessary to keep strong pickets patrolling the town constantly.

On Sunday, the Vicar of Durban held a special service at the camp, which the whole 5th Regt. C.M.R., excepting the Roman Catholics—who went to their own church—attended. A collection for charity was taken up and given to the Vicar, who seemed surprised and pleased.

On Monday, June 30, we received orders to embark at 8 a.m. next morning for Canada. I had previously cabled the Minister of Militia, stating how anxious the regiment was to be permitted to serve its year, and, failing that, on the urgent request of my regiment, I asked for permission to raise 1,000 men from the 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th and 6th C.M.R.'s for service in the South African Constabulary, as a Canadian division; I also wrote to the Commander-in-Chief, through the Commandant at Durban, stating what I had done.

Lord Strathcona was also cabled to the same effect. No replies to cables or letters were received before embarking. There is no disguising the fact that the men feel very sore at not being permitted to serve their year. My own men were earning good wages in the west, and threw up their billets to fight for the Empire, as they thought, and arriving home before their own mail rendered it impossible for them to arrange about employment ahead.

The horses were handed over to the remount department, and the arms and equipment to the ordnance department; the regiment and the draft for the 2nd Regiment C.M.R. (and a few men of the same regiment left behind) embarked at 8 a.m., on July 1.

Major Hosmer remained behind, and took over command of the camp and the officers, N. C. officers and men remaining to return via England, or to take their discharges. He had full instructions regarding paying them off and issuing discharges, &c., for the order to move came so suddenly that this could not be done before. The 3rd, 4th and 6th Regts. C.M.R. embarked on the afternoon and evening of the 1st instant.

After the ship pulled into the stream some men were found to be absent. By order of the O. C. troops, I detailed strong pickets, under Captain Bagley, from the 5th Regiment C.M.R., to make prisoners of all Canadians found in Durban without passes; he did so, and brought out a number on the tug, many being drunk, but I am proud to report that not one belonged to the 5th Regiment.

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Major Hosmer sent me word that the men remaining at the camp had been the means of quelling a mutiny amongst the Kaffirs belonging to the remount establishment, and that the commandant had thanked Lieut. Hardy and the men for their prompt action in the matter. The Commandant at Durban also sent me a message, thanking me for the good conduct of the regiment, and for the assistance they had rendered, especially during the last two days.

I understood from the staff-officer, who gave me the message, that he intended making an official report on this subject.

There is nothing of interest to report on the voyage home. The ship was crowded, and the food was constantly complained of. Strict discipline was enforced amongst the 5th Regiment and their quarters, &c., were at all times clean and neat.

On July 27, some men broke into the canteen, which was situated in the quarters of the 4th Regiment. A picket was procured from the 5th Regiment, which took charge during the night, and another picket from the 5th went on duty at day-light.

Lieut. Hooper, the Provost-Marshal, reported that Lieuts. Nash, Crean and Sergeant, all of the 5th Regiment, were of great assistance to him in quelling the disturbance. An overslaugh of duty was allowed to the Regiment, and the Captain of the *Cestrian* thanked me and the officers of the 5th for the Regiment's action in the matter, and entered it in the ship's log.

On arriving at Halifax, we paid the Regiment off, and I arranged that when a man got his ticket he went to the Adjutant to obtain his discharge, and on producing both before his Squadron Commander, he was paid off, a triple check was thus made. I am able to report that only one man failed to put in his appearance, and he afterwards reported to me in Halifax and was attended to.

In conclusion, I beg leave to state that the conduct of the officers, the N. C. officers and men of the 5th Regiment Canadian Mounted Rifles, throughout the voyage, was excellent.

I have already submitted my confidential report upon the officers, but in addition to those previously mentioned, Lieut. Worsnop, who acted as paymaster on the return voyage, and performed that duty in a most efficient manner, in addition to his routine work as a subaltern, and Lieut. Hooper, who acted as ship's Provost-Marshal to the entire satisfaction, I understand, of the Officer Commanding the Troops, are deserving of special mention.

I desire also to bring to the favourable notice of the General Officer Commanding, Regimental Sergeant Major J. Pearson, Regimental Quartermaster Sergeant F. C. Rush and Farrier Quartermaster Sergeant Mallet. The N. O. Officers generally did their work well, but the three above mentioned did theirs exceptionally well.

If it is within my province to do so, I should like to put in a word of commendation for the painstaking manner in which Mr. Beard performed his duty at Halifax.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

ARCHIBALD CAMERON MACDONELL, *Lieut.-Col.*,
Commanding 5th Regiment Canadian Mounted Rifles.

REPORT ON SERVICE OF 6TH C.M.R.

From the Officer Commanding 6th Regiment, Canadian Mounted Rifles, to the Adjutant-General at Militia Headquarters.

HALIFAX, N.S., Oct. 17, 1902.

SIR,—In pursuance of the requirements of your letter, dated August 13, 1902, I have the honour to submit the following report, giving a short historical sketch of the 6th Regiment, Canadian Mounted Rifles, lately under my command:

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1.—ORGANIZATION.

In the spring of 1902 the progress of the war in South Africa was still such that it required to be actively and energetically carried on; and His Majesty's government deemed it necessary to continue the sending of troops to the theatre of war, and as a consequence was pleased to accept the offer of further troops from Canada.

On April 8, 1902, a Militia Order was issued, authorizing the enlistment for service in South Africa of four additional regiments of Mounted Rifles, to be designated the 3rd, 4th, 5th and 6th Regiments Canadian Mounted Rifles. In accordance with this order the enlistment of men was immediately proceeded with at the several recruiting stations throughout Canada, and they were centralized at Halifax, Nova Scotia.

As fast as the men arrived at Halifax they were organized into regiments in the order of their seniority.

The organization of the 6th Regiment commenced on April 29. The squadron officers were posted as follows:—

<p>A " Squadron— Captain F. B. Ross. Lieutenant E. O. Bradburn. " C. O. Beardmore. " F. S. Morrison. " W. H. Bell.</p>	<p>" C " Squadron— Captain G. B. Motherwell. Lieutenant D. D. Young. " G. H. Irvine. " W. F. Sullivan. " D. F. McKinley.</p>
<p>" B " Squadron— Captain J. M. Caines. Lieutenant W. A. McCrimmon. " J. C. Robbins. " G. A. Macbeth. " P. R. Ternan.</p>	<p>" D " Squadron— Captain A. S. A. M. Adamson. Lieutenant Ashley Cooper. " John Gartshore. " R. A. Carman. " Barton Holland.</p>

2.—EQUIPMENT.

The regiment was serviceably clothed with uniform of the new (drab) colour, viz., frock, with plenty of pockets, pantaloons, cloth putties, and very good tan leather brogan boots. The equipment included a bandolier, new pattern, with flaps to prevent the ammunition falling out. The saddlery was of the colonial pattern; but in my opinion the bridles were too light for anything like active service conditions. The regiment was armed with the Lee-Enfield rifle.

The general appearance of the regiment was smart and soldier-like.

On May 6, the regiment paraded full strength for inspection by Major-General O'Grady-Haly, commanding the Militia of Canada, when he was pleased to express his satisfaction as to its appearance and efficiency.

3.—EMBARKATION.

On the morning of May 17 the regiment paraded at the concentration camp, and, headed by the bands of the 63rd Halifax Rifles and 66th Princess Louise Fusiliers, marched through the lines of their comrades, of the 5th Regiment, who gave them a hearty and enthusiastic send-off, and then embarked on board the steamer *Winifredian*, the horses having been loaded the day previous. The sight of the regiment as it marched through the streets evoked frequent and enthusiastic cheers from the citizens.

4.—VOYAGE OVER.

The voyage to South Africa was uneventful, so far as the 6th Regiment was concerned. The various drills and duties were performed in a regular and systematic manner, and the spirit of the men was excellent.

Cape Town was reached on the morning of June 8, and here it was learned that peace had been proclaimed. All ranks were proud to know that, after a severe and

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bitter struggle, under most difficult and peculiar conditions, British valour and sturdy endurance had triumphed, and that British power and prestige once more ruled supreme throughout South Africa.

The regiment, however, was ordered to proceed to Durban, which port was reached on June 11, but as a heavy sea was sweeping across the entrance to the harbour, disembarkation was not effected until the 16th, when the regiment landed full strength.

5.—INCIDENTS WHILE IN SOUTH AFRICA.

On landing at Durban, the regiment was for a time divided, one half proceeding under Major Gordon to Newcastle, the other half remaining in Durban until June 18 and 19, when it also proceeded to Newcastle, and the regiment was again complete, and encamped with other colonial regiments at Fort Hay camp.

While here, orders were issued for a parade of all the troops present in the command, on June 26, in honour of the coronation of His Gracious Majesty the King, when the 3rd, 4th and 6th Regiments Canadian Mounted Rifles were brigaded, and I was honoured with the command. The troops paraded on the 24th for inspection by Lieut. General Featherstonehaigh, Commanding Natal District; but the unfortunate illness of His Majesty prevented our having the honour of parading as contemplated.

On June 28 orders were received that the regiment—less 14 officers and 70 men, who were, in consequence of there being no room for them on the transport, ordered to remain at Newcastle waiting further orders—ordered to proceed to Durban, and there embark on board the steamer *Cestrian*, for Halifax, Nova Scotia. The regiment, less the details mentioned, accordingly proceeded to Durban, and there also, less one officer and eight men then in hospital, was, on the night of July 1, embarked, the only men taking their discharge in South Africa with the purpose of settling there being No. 465 Pte. George Down, of Fort MacLeod, Alberta, N.W.T., No. 370 Pte. George R. Drapes, of Enniscorthy, Wexford, Ireland; and No. 88, Pte. Riched, H. Smith of Gloucestershire, England.

6.—RETURN VOYAGE.

The steamship *Cestrian*, having on board the headquarters and main body of the 3rd, 4th, 5th and 6th Regiments, finally steamed from Durban bay in the early morning of July 3. As senior officer, I assumed command of the troops on board, Major Gordon assuming the command of the 6th Regiment.

After a pleasant and uneventful voyage we arrived at Halifax, N.S., on July 29, when the troops were immediately disembarked, and, under directions from headquarters, forwarded to their respective homes.

The remainder of the regiment subsequently returned home as occasion offered, the majority arriving at Montreal on steamer *Lake Erie* from England on September 13.

I have reason to believe all are now home, save, perhaps, one or two men who were left in hospital at Durban. As yet, no casualties whatever have been reported.

7.—GENERAL REMARKS.

The officers and men of the regiment were, generally speaking, of a good and intelligent class, all parts of Canada being represented, and the spirit shown by them justifies the belief that, had it been required of them, they would have been true to the bright example set them by their Canadian comrades who had been earlier in the field, and whose deeds are a glory to Canada and the Empire.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

JAS. D. IRVING, *Lieut.-Col.*,
Lately Commanding 6th Regiment, C.M.R.

CANADA'S AID TO THE EMPIRE.

Canada's aid to the Empire in the recent war in volunteers, officers and men whose services were accepted ; in lives laid down in the country's cause, and in expenditure of money, was as follows :—

Name of Unit.	No. of Officers.	No. of other ranks.	Total, all ranks.	Deaths.	Wounded.	Cost to Canada to Nov. 1, 1902.	How paid.
						\$ cts.	
2nd Battn., R.C.R., and Draft.....	44	1,106	1,150	68	113	1,996,867 45	Organized, clothed, equipped, transported to South Africa and paid Permanent Corps rates of pay from organization until date of arrival in South Africa, by Canada ; paid rates of pay for Infantry of H. M. Regular Forces from date following disembarkation in South Africa, until completion of service, by British Government ; paid difference between the latter rates and Permanent Corps rates from date following disembarkation until completion of service, thus making the pay the rates for the Permanent Corps for the whole period of service, by Canada.
1st Battn., C.M.R., afterwards, R.C.D.....	19	360	379	24	27		Organized, clothed, equipped, transported to South Africa and paid North-west Mounted Police rates of pay from organization until date of arrival in South Africa, by Canada ; paid rates of pay, in the case of R.C.D., and C.M.R., for Cavalry for H. M. Regular Forces, and in the case of the R.C.F.A., for Royal Artillery, from date following disembarkation in South Africa until completion of service, by British Government ; paid difference between latter and N.W.M.P., rates from date following disembarkation in South Africa until completion of service, thus providing North-west Mounted Police rate for the whole period of service, by Canada.
2nd Battn., C. M. R., afterwards C.M.R.....	21	357	378	12	22		
Brigade Division, R.C.F.A.....	19	520	539	9	11		
Lord Strathcona's Horse and draft.....	31	566	597	26	24	.....	Organized, clothed, equipped, transported to South Africa, and paid North-west Mounted Police rates from organization until date of arrival in South Africa, by Lord Strathcona ; paid rates of pay for Cavalry of Regular Forces from date following disembarkation until completion of service, by British Government ; paid difference between latter and N.W.M.P., rates from date following disembarkation in South Africa until completion of service, thus providing N.W.M.P., rates for the whole period of service, by Lord Strathcona.
Officers for Instructional purposes, including 6 Chaplains and 8 Nurses	26	26	1	Same as above, according to whether they accompanied 1st or 2nd Contingent.

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CANADA'S AID TO THE EMPIRE—*Concluded.*

Name of Unit.	No. of Officers.	No. of other ranks.	Total, all ranks.	Deaths.	Wounded.	Cost to Canada.	How paid.
						\$ cts.	
Artificers for duty with Regular Army.....	23	23	3	Clothed, equipped, transferred to South Africa, and paid until date of disembarkation in South Africa, by Canada: paid special rate of pay (6s. per diem), from date following disembarkation, until completion of service, by British Government.
South African Constabulary.....	30	1,266	1,296	57	13	} 834,097 62	All expense in connection therewith paid by British Government.
2nd Regt., C.M.R., and Draft.....	45	880	925	18	41		
10th Canadian Fd. Hospital.....	6	50	56	1	1		
3rd Regt., C.M.R.....	26	483	509	3	.....	
4th Regt., C.M.R.....	26	483	509	2	.....	
5th Regt., C.M.R.....	26	483	509	.....	.....
6th Regt., C.M.R.....	26	488	514	.....	.....
Nursing Sisters.....	8	.....	8	.....	.....
Extra Medical Officers..	2	2	} 834,097 62	Organized, clothed and equipped by Canada, also maintained and paid rates of pay provided for Canadian Militia, for whole period of service, (March 1900, until September 1902), by Canada.
2nd Bn. R.C.B., organized to relieve 1st Leinster Regiment, Royal Canadians, in garrisoning Halifax, N.S.....	20	975	1,004	.....	.....
Total.....	384	7,988	8,372	124	252	2,830,965 07	

A list of the Officers, N.C. Officers and men of the Canadian contingents, including the Contingent for the South African Constabulary, who were killed, died from wounds, or from disease, or by accident, is attached hereto as appendix A.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

AYLMER,
Adjutant General.

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APPENDIX "A"

CASUALTIES.

List of Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and men of Contingents organized in Canada for service in South Africa, 1899-1902, (South African Constabulary included) who were killed in action, died of wounds received in action, disease or by accident.
(The names of Major A. L. Howard and some twenty others who at the time of their death had ceased to belong to Canadian corps are not included in this list.)

Name, Number and Rank.	Corps.	Place of Death.	Cause of Death.	Date.
<i>Officers.</i>				
Arnold, Capt. H. M.	2nd Bn. R.C.R.	Paardeberg.	Wounds.	23- 2-1900
Blanchard, Lt. M. G.	" "	Rhenoster.	"	15- 6-1900
Borden, Lt. H. L.	R.C.D.	Witpoort.	Killed.	16- 7-1900
Boyd, Capt., A. J.	S.A.C.	Pretoria.	Fever.	20- 4-1902
Burch, Lt. J. E.	R.C.D.	Witpoort.	Killed.	16- 7-1900
Chalmers, Lt. T. W.	C.M.R.	Belfast.	"	2-11-1900
Harrison, Lt. C. F.	R.C.D.	Wynburg.	Fever.	10- 6-1900
Ogilvy, Major J. H. C.	S.A.C.	Klipgat.	Wounds.	19-12-1901
Pearse, Capt. C. St. A.	R.C.D.	Pretoria.	Tuberculosis. .	17-10-1900
Sutton, Lt. F. H. C.	"	On transport Roslin Castle.	Pneumonia ...	6- 1-1901
<i>Non-Commissioned Officers and Men.</i>				
Adams, Trpr. De H. H.	S.A.C.	Heidelberg.	Fever.	1- 2-1902
Adams, 7013, Pte. J.	2nd Bn. R.C.R.	Jacobsdal.	"	1- 3-1900
Adams, 7160, Pte. W. G.	" "	Bloemfontein.	"	16- 4-1900
Anderson, Trpr. F. M.	S.A.C.	Heidelberg.	"	14- 2-1902
Anderson, 102, Acting Lce Corpl. W. J.	R.C.D.	Liliefontein.	Killed.	7-11-1900
Armsden, Trpr. A. W.	S.A.C.	Kimberley.	Fever.	8-11-1901
Armstrong, Sergt. Geo. F.	"	Hoopstad.	"	2- 8-1902
Arnold, 402, Pte. F. G.	S.H.	Watervaal.	Wounds.	11- 8-1900
Arthur, Trpr. W. H.	S.A.C.	Sydenham.	Fever.	23- 1-1902
Baker, Trpr. E. C.	"	Bloemfontein.	"	14- 3-1902
Ball, 25, Pte. J. E.	R.C.D.	Kroonstadt.	"	29- 7-1900
Banfield, 865, Pte. E. S.	2nd C.M.R.	Elandsfontein.	"	5- 6-1902
Banks, 171, Pte. E. M.	S.H.	Cape Town.	Appendicitis. .	2- 6-1900
Barr, 7165, Pte. H. B.	2nd Bn. R.C.R.	Naauwpoort.	Fever.	30- 4-1900
Barrell, Trpr. A.	S.A.C.	"	"	15- 5-1901
Barry, 7608, Pte. C. H.	2nd Bn. R.C.R.	Paardeberg.	Killed.	18- 2-1900
Beattie, 7301, Sergt. A.	" "	Bloemfontein.	Fever.	14- 4-1900
Bing, 334, Pte. A. B.	R.C.D.	Johannesburg.	"	7- 6-1900
Blight, 7319, Pte. W. S.	2nd Bn. R.C.R.	Bloemfontein.	"	15- 4-1900
Bolt, 7610, Pte. G. H.	" "	Naauwpoort.	"	1- 6-1900
Bradley, 409, Trpr. G. W.	R.C.F.A.	Kimberley.	"	28- 8-1900
Bradley, 375, Driver R.	"	Van Wyks, Vlei.	Accidentally drowned.	2- 4-1900
Brady, 7463, Corpl. W. S.	2nd Bn. R.C.R.	Paardeberg.	Wounds.	27- 2-1900
Brand, 294, Pte. W. E.	R.C.D.	Bloemfontein.	Fever.	9- 7-1900
Brothers, 465, Sergt. J.	S.H.	Badfontein.	Killed.	4- 9-1900
Brown, Trpr. W. J.	S.A.C.	Bloemfontein.	Dysentery.	21- 5-1901
Builder, 165, Sergt. N. D.	R.C.D.	Liliefontein.	Wounds.	7-11-1900
Burns, 7455, Pte. O. T.	2nd Bn. R.C.R.	Paardeberg.	Killed.	18- 2-1900
Busby, Trpr. C. T.	S.A.C.	Bloemdal.	Accidentally wounded.	29- 8-1901
Cameron, Trpr. J. H.	"	Sydenham.	Dysentery.	14- 5-1901
Campbell, 347, Pte. D. H.	2nd C.M.R.	Kleinhard's River. .	Wounds.	31- 3-1902
Cancellor, 398, Pte. E. V.	S.H.	Germiston.	Fever.	13-11-1900
Chalmers, Trpr. Sergt. Major W.	S.A.C.	Houtkop.	Killed.	11- 7-1901
Chappell, 7914, Pte. M. C.	2nd Bn. R.C.R.	Belmont.	Tonsillitis.	13-12-1899
Clements, 65, Pte. H. H.	C.M.R.	Springfontein.	Fever.	25- 5-1900
Clunie, 7464, Sergt. P.	2nd Bn. R.C.R.	England.	"	6- 9-1900

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List of Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and men of Contingents, &c.—*Continued.*

Name, Number and Rank.	Corps.	Place of Death.	Cause of Death.	Date.
Cooper, Wheeler J. T.	Artificers.	Bloemfontein.	Fever	29- 6-1900
Cotterill, 321, Pte. C. W.	S.H.	Durban	"	24- 6-1900
Cotton, 7468, Pte. H.	2nd Bn. R.C.R.	Hout Nek	Killed	30- 4-1900
Craig, Tpr. W.	S.A.C.	Standerton.	Fever	24- 6-1902
Crone, 216, Pte. D. J.	R.C.D.	Johannesburg.	"	4- 8-1900
Cruickshank, 508, Pte. C.	S.H.	Badfontein	Killed	4- 9-1900
Curphy, 7806, Pte. J.	2nd Bn. R.C.R.	Bloemfontein.	Fever	18- 4-1900
Dandy, 51, Pte. C. R.	S.H.	Potchefstroom	"	11-12-1900
Davidson, Tpr. M.	S.A.C.	"	"	9- 2-1902
Davis, 324, Pte. L. S.	S.H.	Longmans.	"	9-10-1900
Day, 285, Pte. T. B.	2nd C.M.R.	Between Boschbult & Klerksdorp.	Killed	2- 4-1902
Defoe, 8074, Pte. J.	2nd Bn. R.C.R.	Israel's Poort.	"	25- 4-1900
Deslauriers, 7452, Pte. E.	2nd Bn. R.C.R.	At Sea.	Heart failure.	3-11-1899
Devereaux, Tpr. P. L.	S.A.C.	Buffelsdoorn	Wounds	31- 5-1902
Donegan, 7188, Pte. J. A.	2nd Bn. R.C.R.	Paardeberg	Killed	18- 2-1900
Drury, 509, Pte. J.	2nd C.M.R.	Klerksdorp.	Fever	24- 4-1902
Duhamel, 7865, Pte. J. W.	2nd Bn. R.C.R.	Norvals Pont.	"	27- 6-1900
Elliott, Tpr. S. H.	S.A.C.	Near Bloemfontein.	Fever	6-12-1901
Evans, 175, Pte. C. N.	2nd C.M.R.	Kleinhard's River.	Killed	31- 3-1902
Evatt, 355, Sgt. E.	R.C.F.A.	Watervalonder.	Fever	18-11-1900
Farley, 7157, Pte. J. E.	2nd Bn. R.C.R.	Orange River	"	5- 2-1900
Farrell, 8088, Pte. G. P.	2nd Bn. R.C.R.	England	"	6- 9-1900
Fernie, 361, Pte. M.	S.H.	Bloemfontein.	"	31- 1-1901
Filson, 26, Corpl. E. A.	R.C.D.	Liliefontein	Killed	7-11-1900
Findlay, 7339, Pte. J. H.	2nd Bn. R.C.R.	Paardeberg	"	18- 2-1900
Floyd, 7193, Pte. F. G. W.	2nd Bn. R.C.R.	Zand River.	"	10- 5-1900
Forest, 7811, Pte. H.	2nd Bn. R.C.R.	Bloemfontein	Fever	31- 3-1900
Frost, 108, Pte. W.	C.M.R.	Diamond Hill	Wounds	12- 6-1900
Goodfellow, 7636, Corpl. R.	2nd Bn. R.C.R.	Paardeberg	Killed	18- 2-1900
Goodman, Tpr. T.	S.A.C.	Potchefstroom	Fever	18- 3-1902
Groto, 468, Pte. M.	4th C.M.R.	At Sea	Accid'ly killed	6- 6-1902
Haines, 4272, Pte. W.	2nd Bn. R.C.R.	Johannesburg	Fever	6- 6-1900
Hallett, Tpr. C.	S.A.C.	Rietfontein.	Wounds	31- 5-1901
Hampton, 169, Pte. W. J.	R.C.D.	Naauwpoort	Fever	12- 6-1900
Hannon, Tpr. W.	S.A.C.	Bloemfontein.	"	27- 5-1901
Harris, 381, Pte. C. B.	S.H.	Woolwich	"	22- 1-1901
Harrison, 7802, Pte. R.	2nd Bn. R.C.R.	Bloemfontein	"	14- 4-1900
Higgins, 152, Pte. H.	3rd C.M.R.	At Sea.	Spinal meningitis	19- 5-1902
Hill, Tpr. N.	S.A.C.	Krugersdorp	Fever	3- 8-1901
Hodgkinson, Tpr. W. E.	S.A.C.	Heidelberg	"	3- 2-1902
Holmbeck, Tpr. Wm. E.	S.A.C.	Smaldeel	Accidentally wounded.	2- 7-1902
Howard, 15, Corpl. F. S. McL.	2nd C.M.R.	Klerksdorp.	Wounds	27- 4-1902
Hughes, 73, Pte. N.	R.C.D.	Capetown	Fever	8- 1-1901
Hull, 177, Pte. W. A.	R.C.D.	Kroonstadt.	"	6- 6-1900
Hunt, 52, Sq. Qr.-Mr. Sgt. B.	R.C.D.	Johannesburg	"	16- 6-1900
Hunt, Pte. W. de V.	S.H.	Pretoria	Bright's disease	14-11-1900
Hunter, 364, Pte. E. T.	S.H.	Gravesend.	Fever	16- 2-1901
Hunter, 720, Farrier W. H.	2nd C.M.R.	Elandsfontein.	Wounds	30- 6-1902
Huston, 191, Pte. M. G.	2nd C.M.R.	Kleinhard's River.	Killed	31- 3-1902
Inglis, 5, Sgt. Tpr. L. J. S.	R.C.D.	On transport "Roslin Castle."	Fever	1- 1-1901
Ingram, 368, Pte. W. H.	S.H.	Clocolan.	Killed	23-12-1900
Irwin, 7204, Pte. R.	2nd Bn. R.C.R.	Bloemfontein	Fever	1- 7-1900
Jackson, 7500, Pte. C. E. E.	2nd Bn. R.C.R.	Paardeberg	Killed	18- 2-1900
Jackson, 7059, Pte. W. E.	2nd Bn. R.C.R.	Paardeberg	"	18- 2-1900
James, Tpr. A. L.	S.A.C.	Bessies Pan.	"	11- 8-1901
Jameson, Tpr. W.	S.A.C.	Kimberley	Fever	10-11-1901
Jenkins, 509, Pte. A.	S.H.	Watervaal	Killed	1- 7-1900
Johnston, 7944, Pte. J. M.	2nd Bn. R.C.R.	Paardeberg	"	27- 2-1900
Johnstone, 8105, Pte. G.	2nd Bn. R.C.R.	Paardeberg	Wounds	27- 2-1900
Jones, 297, Pte. A.	S.H.	Badfontein.	Killed	4- 9-1900
Jones, Tpr. W. J.	S.A.C.	Witkyk	"	17- 2-1902
Kean, Tpr. T. J.	S.A.C.	Elandsfontein.	Fever	24- 6-1901
Kerr, 179, Pte. R. J.	C.M.R.	Honing Spruit.	Killed	22- 6-1900
Kingsley, 367, Pte. A. R.	R.C.D.	Kroonstadt	Pneumonia	15- 5-1900

2-3 EDWARD VII., A. 1903

List of Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and men of Contingents, &c.—*Continued.*

Name, Number and Rank.	Corps.	Place of Death.	Cause of Death.	Date.
Knisley, 243, Corpl. W. A.....	2nd C.M.R.....	Between Boschbult & Klerksdorp.....	Killed.....	2- 4-1902
LaRue, 7818, Pte. L	2nd Bn. R.C.R	Wynberg, C.C.....	Fever	24- 6-1900
Latimer, 482, Bmdr. W.....	R.C.F.A.....	Faber's Butts	Killed.....	30- 5-1900
Leconteur, 7655, Pte. R	2nd Bn. R.C.R	Worcester, C.C.....	Accid'tly kill'd	30- 9-1900
Lee, 332, Corpl. B. H	S. H.....	Watervaal.....	Killed.....	6- 7-1900
Leonard, 7208, Pte. G. W.....	2nd Bn. R.C.R	Zand River	Wounds	11- 5-1900
Leslie, 672, Pte. W. J.....	2nd C.M.R.....	Elandsfontein.....	Fever	17- 4-1902
Lester, 7654, Pte. C.....	2nd Bn. R.C.R	Paardeberg	Killed	18- 2-1900
Lett, 186, Pte. R	C.M.R	Pretoria.....	Fever	21- 7-1900
Lewis, 7506, Pte. Z. R. E	2nd Bn. R.C.R	Paardeberg	Killed.....	18- 2-1900
Liston, 7068, Pte. R	"	Bloemfontein.....	Fever	2- 5-1900
Living, 7502, Corpl. F. J	"	Paardeberg	Wounds	27- 2-1900
Logan, 355, Sgt. A. E. H	S. H.....	Badfontein	Killed.....	4- 9-1900
Lundy, Tpr. G. R.....	S.A.C	Heidelberg.....	Fever	15- 2-1902
Mackintosh, 221, Pte. E.....	S. H.....	Bloemfontein	"	28- 1-1901
MacMillan, Shoeing-smith, D	Artificers.....	"	"	20- 4-1900
Manion, 7371, Pte. W. T	2nd Bn. R.C.R	Paardeberg	Killed.....	18- 2-1900
Mann, Tpr. G. O.....	S.A.C	At Sea	Meningitis.....	5- 4-1901
Margeson, 78, Farrier Sgt. J. R	2nd C.M.R.....	Vryburg	Fever	22- 5-1902
Marion, Tpr. J. A.....	S.A.C	Petrusburg.....	Blood-poison'g	15- 8-1901
Maundrell, 7074, Pte. A.....	2nd Bn. R.C.R	Paardeberg	Killed.....	18- 2-1900
Mechiam, Tpr. C. W.....	S.A.C	Vet River	Fever	6- 5-1902
Meiville, Tp. Sgt. Major, J. F	"	"	Dysentery.....	23- 2-1902
Merchant, 339, Pte. E	R.C.D	Johannesburg	Fever.....	12- 6-1900
Milligan, 213, Pte. W. P. K	2nd C.M.R.....	Kleinhard's River.....	Killed.....	31- 3-1902
Milne, Tpr. H. G	S.A.C	Petrusburg	Fever	21-10-1901
Moore, 7089, Pte. D. L	2nd Bn. R.C.R	Orange River	"	14- 2-1900
Moore, 798, Pte. R. J.....	2nd C.M.R.....	Newcastle.....	Dysentery	19- 3-1902
Moore, 363, Pte. W. J.....	R.C.F.A	Pretoria	Fever	9-11-1900
Morden, 201, Corpl. J. F.....	C.M.R.....	Honing Spruit.....	Killed.....	22- 6-1900
Mullins, 3676, Pte. Ernest.....	2nd Bn. R.C.R	Kroonstadt.....	Fever	11- 6-1900
Mullins, Tpr. Edward	S.A.C	Elandsfontein	Fever	31- 5-1901
McCreary, 7960, Pte. P.....	2nd Bn. R.C.R	Paardeberg	Wounds	19- 2-1900
McNaughton, Tpr. H. G.....	S.A.C	Heidelberg.....	Disease	26-12-1901
McNicoll, 483, Pte. A.....	S. H.....	Newcastle	Fever	19- 6-1900
McQueen, 7670, Pte. A.....	2nd Bn. R.C.R	Paardeberg	Killed.....	18- 2-1900
Neild, 528, Gr. J	R.C.F.A	Kimberley	Acc'y wounded	22- 9-1900
Norris, 152, Pte. F.....	S. H.....	Vlakfontein.....	Killed.....	5- 7-1900
O'Kelly, 242, Pte. G. M.....	C.M.R.....	Johannesburg.....	Dysentery	16- 6-1900
O'Reilly, 449, Gr. E. P.....	R.C.F.A	De Aar	Fever	17- 5-1900
Orman, 7775, Pte. G.....	2nd Bn. R.C.R	Paardeberg	Killed.....	27- 2-1900
Owen, 378, Pte. C. C	R.C.D	Karee Siding	Accidentally shot himself.	1- 5-1900
Page, 7376, Pte. F. C.....	2nd Bn. R.C.R	Paardeberg	Killed.....	27- 2-1900
Parker, 514, Sgt. E. C.....	S. H.....	Watervaal.....	"	30- 7-1900
Patterson, Tpr. J. A.....	S.A.C	Pretoria.....	Fever.....	8- 4-1902
Patton, Tpr. E. H.....	"	"	"	2- 5-1902
Patton, Tpr. T. L.....	"	At Sea.....	Pneumonia.....	7- 4-1901
Perry, 157, Sgt. J. C.....	2nd C.M.R.....	Kleinhard's River	Killed.....	31- 3-1902
Peters, 838, Pte. W. T.....	"	"	"	31- 3-1902
Picot, 255, Gr. E.....	R.C.F.A	De Aar	Fever	1- 3-1900
Price, 66, Pte. Nelson.....	10th F.H.....	Klerksdorp.....	"	8- 6-1902
Price, 486, Gr. W. E.....	R.C.F.A	Netley	"	23- 7-1900
Purcell, 8140, Pte. E. S.....	2nd Bn. R.C.R	Bloemfontein	"	22- 4-1900
Purcell, 3264, Pte. J. J.....	"	Orange River.....	"	11- 2-1900
Purdon, Sqd. Sgt. Maj. E. L.....	S.A.C	At Sea	Tuberculosis	8- 4-1901
Quinn, Tpr. J. H.....	"	No. 17, Gen. Hospit'l	Fever	30- 7-1901
Racey, Corpl. G. S.....	"	Cape Town.....	Pneumonia.....	27- 4-1901
Ramsay, 275, Pte. D. L.....	R.C.D	"	Peritonitis.....	28- 3-1900
Raspberry, 7377, Pte. J.....	2nd Bn. R.C.R	Bloemfontein.....	Fever	24- 5-1900
Ratliffe, 21, Pte. A.....	R.C.D.....	Boschpoort	Killed.....	23- 9-1900
Rea, Sgt. W. H.....	S.A.C	Bloemfontein.....	Dysentery	19-12-1901
Reynolds, Tpr. A.....	"	Potchefstroom.....	Fever	14- 5-1902
Riggs, 7979, Pte. W. A.....	2nd Bn. R.C.R	Paardeberg	Killed.....	27- 2-1900
Ross, 7541, Pte. W. J. H.....	"	Wydberg.....	Fever	6- 3-1900
Roy, 7854, Pte. A.....	2nd Bn. R.C.R	Paardeberg.....	Wounds.....	27- 2-1900
St. George, 500 Corpl. B. A.....	S. H.....	Johannesburg.....	Fever.....	21-12-1900
Scott, 6582, Pte. J. B.....	2nd Bn. R.C.R	Paardeberg.....	Killed.....	27- 2-1900
Scott, 152, Pte. L. B.....	S. H.....	Potchefstroom.....	Accident. shot	21-11-1900

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 35a

List of Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and men of Contingents, &c.—*Concluded.*

Name, Number and Rank.	Corps.	Place of Death.	Cause of Death	Date.
Scott, 7004, Sgt. W.....	2nd Bn. R.C.R..	Paardeberg.....	Killed.....	18- 2-1900
Serpell, Tpr. G. R.....	S. A. C.....	Petrusburg.....	Tuberculosis..	21- 7-1901
Sewter, Tpr. W.....	S. A. C.....	Krugersdorp.....	Wounds.....	20-11-1901
Sherritt, 162, Pte. A.....	2nd C. M. R....	Kleinhard's River...	Killed.....	31- 3-1902
Shipp, 82, Pte. T. P.....	R. C. D.....	Pretoria.....	Fever.....	27- 7-1900
Sievert, 7778, Pte. J. G.....	2nd Bn. R.C.R..	Klip Drift.....	Wounds.....	2- 3-1900
Simmill, 392, Pte. J.....	S. H.....	Cape Town.....	Blood poison'g	25- 4-1900
Slean, Corpl. H.....	S. A. C.....	Rooitkop.....	Wounds.....	31-12-1901
Smallwood, Tpr. H.....	".....	Baschar.....	Dysentery....	21-10-1901
Smith, 298, Pte. O.....	C. M. R.....	Nr. Pan Station....	Sunstroke.....	17- 8-1900
Smith, 7236, Pte. R.....	2nd Bn. R.C.R..	Paardeberg.....	Killed.....	18- 2-1900
Smith, 111, Pte. Wm.....	3rd C. M. R....	Newcastle.....	Pneumonia....	4- 7-1902
Somers, 7105, Pte. J. H.....	2nd Bn. R.C.R..	Paardeberg.....	Killed.....	18- 2-1900
Spence, 168, Pte. D. M.....	R. C. D.....	Boschpoort.....	".....	23- 9-1900
Sproule, Tpr. H. J.....	S. A. C.....	Houtkop.....	".....	11- 7-1901
Stephenson, Tpr. J. G.....	".....	Pretoria.....	Fever.....	13- 3-1902
Sterling, Tpr. G. E.....	".....	Potchefstroom.....	Died.....	29- 4-1902
Sterling, 433, Pte. J.....	4th C. M. R....	Pinetown Bridge....	Pneumonia....	27- 6-1902
Stoba, Tpr. R. J.....	S. A. C.....	Heidelberg.....	Fever.....	3- 2-1902
Tabb, Tpr. P. F. B.....	".....	Cape Town.....	Pneumonia....	26- 4-1901
Taylor, 308, Pte. J. R.....	C. M. R.....	Doornkop.....	Wounds.....	19- 8-1900
Taylor, 7993, Pte. R. D.....	2nd Bn. R.C.R..	Paardeberg.....	Killed.....	18- 2-1900
Thomas, 7553, Corpl. C. T.....	".....	".....	Wounds.....	27- 2-1900
Timleck, Tpr. A.....	S. A. C.....	Krugersdorp.....	".....	9-12-1901
Todd, 7113, Pte. J.....	2nd Bn. R.C.R..	Paardeberg.....	Killed.....	18- 2-1900
Tooke, Tpr. R. W.....	S. A. C.....	Thabanchu.....	Fever.....	10-12-1901
Trickey, Tpr. T.....	".....	Bloemfontein.....	".....	3- 2-1902
Vanorman, 4263, Lce. Corpl. A. F.....	2nd Bn. R.C.R..	".....	".....	7- 6-1900
Vollrath, 762, Pte. W.....	2nd C.M.R....	Kleinhard's River...	Killed.....	31- 3-1902
Wasdell, 7708, Pte. F.....	2nd Bn. R.C.R..	Paardeberg.....	Wounds.....	27- 2-1900
*Weaver, 326, Pte. O. J.....	C. M. R.....	Nooitgedacht.....	*	22-10-1900
West, 862, Pte. A.....	2nd C. M. R....	Kleinhard's River...	Wounds.....	31- 3-1902
West, 284, Pte. W.....	S. H.....	Badfontein.....	Killed.....	4- 9-1900
Wetmore, Saddler, H. A.....	Artificers.....	Bloemfontein.....	Fever.....	21- 7-1900
White, 7255, Pte. W.....	2nd Bn. R.C.R..	Paardeberg.....	Killed.....	18- 2-1900
Whitley, 7118, Pte. W. F.....	".....	Johannesburg.....	Fever.....	19- 6-1900
Wiggins, 312, Pte. H. J.....	S. H.....	Badfontein.....	Killed.....	4- 9-1900
Wilcocks, Tpr. G. C.....	S. A. C.....	At Sea.....	Pneumonia....	9- 4-1901
Williston, Tpr. Harvey B.....	".....	Pretoria.....	Fever.....	9- 2-1902
*Winyard, 92, Pte. W.....	R. C. D.....	".....	*	4- 5-1900
Withers, 8004, Corpl. F. W.....	2nd Bn. R.C.R..	Paardeberg.....	Killed.....	27- 2-1900
Withey, 7869, Corpl. A.....	".....	".....	".....	27- 2-1900
Wood, 333, Pte. W.....	C. M. R.....	Pretoria.....	Fever.....	29- 7-1900
Woodman, 132, Pte. J. J.....	3rd C. M. R....	At Sea.....	".....	3- 6-1902
Woollcombe, 334, Pte. J.....	C. M. R.....	Carnarvon.....	".....	23- 4-1900
Zong, 8176, Pte. A. E.....	2nd Bn. R.C.R..	Bloemfontein.....	".....	1- 5-1900

* Reported missing, believed to be dead.

HEAD QUARTERS,

OTTAWA, November 10, 1902.

AYLMER, Colonel,
Adjutant General.

